The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,538.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	As.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town........	58	
——— including postage........	72	
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town...	28	
——— including postage	36	
For three months advance, delivered in Town ...	16	
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For one month, delivered in Town............	6	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	As.
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CADELL.—January 27th, at Bombay, the wife of Major A. Cadell, [illegible], of a son.

PHELPS.—January 24th, at [illegible], the wife of Fexton Phelps, Esq., R. E., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ORR.—January 21st, at No. 1, Larkin's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of John [illegible] Orr, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROOKS—BEVINGTON.—January 19th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev. J. Cave Browne, M. A., Frederick [illegible] [illegible] to Emily, daughter of Alfred Bevington, Esq., of the Grange [illegible], London.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGES.

ADLEY—BURNEY.—January 19th, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. Charles [illegible], M. A., Chaplain, William Henry Adley, Esq., Surgeon, 14th Bengal Cavalry (Robarts' Horse), to Evelina Ross, [illegible] daughter of Major General George Burney, Bengal Army.

JUDGE—PEARSON.—January 19th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Cave Browne, Charles N. Judge, Lieutenant, R. E., son of J. S. Judge, Esq., to Nora, youngest daughter of the late Walker Pearson, Esq., of Glasgow.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussoreh	19th &	2nd
Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingah	25th	9th
Lingah	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussoreh	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 1?0 tons, 100 H. P., Commander D. [illegible], will be despatched as above on the 4th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer [illegible] Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........................ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 500 tons, 100 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, [illegible] following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
[illegible]	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
[illegible]	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
[illegible]	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
[illegible]		2	„ Galle	13	
[illegible]		20	„ Colombo		27
Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. [illegible], will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Messageries Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at [illegible], and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamer of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Ooran.		Colwa.		Mandwa.		Karunja.		Dhurrumtur.	
							FARES.			
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	4	2	0	3	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	[illegible]	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LILLY" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

THE fine Clipper Ship "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE," 1280 Tons, J. HARRISON Commander, to sail for Liverpool about the middle of February next, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers.

Apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle or to the Captain on board.

FOR LONDON via KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 4th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,103 Tons Register, EDMUND MACPOOLE, Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged.

For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship Trafalgar.

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship City of Tanjore.

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "MOFUSSILITE," BROADFOOT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain BROADFOOT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1867.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay, will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 4th day of February 1867, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. The Report of the Standing Committee on the Bill to amend Bombay Act 2 of 1865.
2. An Address to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., on his retirement from the Government of Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 23rd January 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class........................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class........................£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched on the 5th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class..................£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..................£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

NOTICES.

LADIES GOING HOME!!!—Ladies proceeding home, Overland or otherwise, and requiring Female Servants for themselves and Children, are requested to apply to the Commandant General Depot, stating terms offered and service to be rendered.

A great many Soldiers' Wives, who had been in service before, were sent home with Ladies last year, and being carefully selected, gave general satisfaction.

These Women require no Return Passage.

W. J. CAMERON, Lt. Colonel, Commandant General Depot.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of Mr. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co.

ALL DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested without delay to send their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866, to

T. F. PUNNETT, Manager to the Trustees.

No. 6, Rampart Row, 16th November 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of about two hundred and fifty tons of Europe TILE COPPER.

The Tenders should show the price per cwt.

J. C. HARRISON, Assistant to the Mint Master.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS and MACHINERY, newly erected at Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made to the undersigned. On application to Mr. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators, Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 75 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after FRIDAY the 21st December, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 13th December 1866.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARES in the above Company, numbered 79, 100, 110 and 116, have been ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company, the Final Call of Rs. 500 per Share not having been paid on them.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th January 1867.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

J. H. GRANT, Hon. Secretary.

Byculla Club, 31st December 1866.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to this Association are requested to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association, are hereby requested to forward STATEMENTS of their CLAIMS to the undersigned at the Office of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, Fort, on or before the 5th proximo, after which day no Claim will be admitted.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE, For self and other Liquidators.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company amongst the Shareholders, at the rate of Rs (15) Fifteen per Share, (subject, as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them) will be made on and after MONDAY, the 4th February, at the Company's Office, No. 25 Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates or Allotments will be necessary.

ROBERT WALLACE, } Liquidators.
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, }

Bombay, 25th January 1867.

NOTICE.—The MASONIC BALL, under the Patronage of the Grand Lodges in Bombay and the P. G. Superintendent of R. A. Masonry, will take place at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY the 8th of February next, Subscription, Rupees 25, which will admit (exclusive of the Subscribers) one Gentleman and two Ladies, or three Ladies, each additional Guest to be charged Rupees Ten. None but Masons are allowed to subscribe, and no Masons will be admitted as Guests.

Applications for Tickets, with the names of the Guests, and the amount of Subscription, to be made to R. L. KING, Esq., the Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. No money or Subscriptions can be received at the Door.

S. TEENN, Hon. Secretary,
H. MORLAND, President, Masonic Ball Committee.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1867.

BOMBAY RACES—GRAND STAND—

FIRST CLASS.

Season Tickets .... 15 Rupees.
Single Ticket "Chairs"............ 5 „
do. "Bench"............ 2 „

SECOND CLASS.

Single Ticket "Chairs"............ 3 Rupees.
do. "Bench" .... 1 „

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN, Meadow Street and Girgaum.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., Mess, Commission, and General Agents, Auctioneers, &c., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.
Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.
Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.
Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.
Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhar*, and *Dilharre*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.
Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. continue to execute on Commission the purchase and sale of Furniture and Stores of all kinds for their Constituents.

BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.

Byculla, 22nd January 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—Contributors to PUNCH IN INDIA are requested to forward their MSS to the Editor of PUNCH IN INDIA without delay.

Bombay Gazette Office, 17th December 1866.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEIR BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY the 29th instant and the days following, a quantity of Iron (English, Flat) of good quality, in Lots to suit Purchasers. For Terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned,

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I............ „ 10 do.
Do. No. II............ „ 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best London-made BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW [illegible] STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the new GREEN MARKET, at the Esplanade, will be OPENED on the 1st of February 1867. By order,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

26th January 1867.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—The business of the Liquidator in Bombay of the above Corporation will from this date be carried on in Rampart Row, above the Offices of the Central Bank of Western India.

F. W. LAWRENCE, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th January 1867.

R. FELL AND SON, POONA.—Auctioneers & Commission Agents.—

HOUSES! HOUSES!! HOUSES!!!

Well worthy the attention of Capitalists.

R. FELL & SON have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at their Sale Rooms, in East Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable HOUSE PROPERTY, belonging to an Estate under Liquidation.

No. 1 Bungalow.

A large and commodious newly-built Bungalow on the Bund Road, next to Bund Cottage. This Building contains 7 large Rooms, with the usual Bath Rooms and Closets, and a Verandah round the House, an extensive Compound in which is a good Well with a plentiful supply of water. The Out-houses consist of a large Cook Room, 3 good Godowns, 4 Stables, and a Coach House, large enough to accommodate 3 Conveyances.

This Building will be put up at Rs. 30,000.

No. 2 Bungalow.

Built on the same plan as No. 1. The Out-houses consist of a large Cook Room and 3 Godowns, an extensive Compound, which also has a good Well in it.

This Building will be put up at Rs. 25,000.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 21st January 1867.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 956 of 1865.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.................. *Defendant.*
For debt and interest, Rs. 53,210-14-9

Suit No. 957 of 1865.

THE SAME .... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
THE SAME and JEEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, *Defendants.*
For debt and interest Rs. 3,03,475-10-6, and further interest on this amount at the rate of 6 per cent. till payment.

Suit No. 977 of 1865.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED) } *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
THE SAME and ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE } *Defendants.*
For principal and interest Rs. 71,372-2-6.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of three Warrants for sale of immoveable property issued out of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above three suits, dated respectively the 23rd day of December last,) will be put up for sale by Public Auction in two lots at the premises at Byculla, all the Right, Title, and Interest of the above-named Defendant, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, of, in, and to the undermentioned immoveable property:—

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 7,924 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenement or bungalow, dwelling-houses, stable, cookroom and premises standing thereon, situate at Byculla, on the Parell Road, in Bombay, and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by a slip of land, on the North by the property comprised in Lot No. 2, and on the South by the Byculla Church.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 5,546 4/7 yards or thereabouts, with a gardener's shed standing thereon, situate at Byculla aforesaid, adjoining Lot 1, and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West partly by a slip of land and partly by the public road leading from Byculla to Duncan Road, on the North by the Byculla Road, and on the South by the property comprised in Lot 1, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 32,444-3-16 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 425-0-50 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 32,869-3-66, and further interest at 6 per cent. upon the last mentioned amount until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, or to Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL, the Solicitors of the abovenamed plaintiffs.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 22nd Jan. 1867.

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS—

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler.. Rs. 160

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, ivory sector, ivory rule, and six inch ivory protractor 135 0

A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box ...120 0

A French polished rosewood box containing a set of Electrum instruments as follows:—6 inch sector, jointed needle pointed dividers, with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory sector 110 0

A rosewood box containing precisely similar set without the needle points 10

A French polished Mahogany Box of best German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 ivory handle pens, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory sector and ivory ruler 75

Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory sector, ivory protractor and ivory ruler 50 0

A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, ivory handle pen, boxwood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel ruler ... 25

⁂ SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which are well adapted as a present.

Proportional Compasses, German silver, in neat morocco case....................................	Rs. 25	0
Pocket Turn, in compass electrum, in a morocco case	26	0
Napier Compass Electrum in case, very compact ...	22	0
Hair Dividers Electrum, 5 inch........................	7	0
Do. do. 6 inch........................	8	0
Brass Dividers of various sizes..........from Rs. 3 to	7	0
Ebony handle drawing Pens..............................	3	0
Ivory do. do. do.	3	4
Do. do. jointed	8	0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PENS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c. &c.
PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll Rs. 24.
DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.
TRACING PAPERS.
CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' Offices.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.—It is proposed that the present and former Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge shall dine together in Bombay about the middle of February next. Gentlemen in the Mofussil or in Bombay wishing to be present are requested to send in their Names and Colleges to the undersigned, Hon. Secretaries.

T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Malabar Hill.
C. WATTS RUSSELL, Esq., 3 Church Lane, Fort.

9th January 1867.

TENDERS are invited by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the undermentioned ARTICLES:—Sleepers, 10 feet by 10 in. by 5 in., Sal or Moulmein Teak.

Tallow, best, at per cwt.
Caster Oil „ „
Cocoanut Oil „ „
Castor Seed „ „
Linseed „ „

Tenders will be received up to the 22nd February 1867, accompanied by Sealed Samples, at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Delivery taken at the Company's Stores, Bombay. Prices to include Carriage and all other Charges.

Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1½ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing-Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

Ice.
200 Barrels Apples, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, }

For Sale by C. W. SMITH, Agent for the Tudor Company.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
„ Souchong.	Souchong and Pekoe.
Flavouring Teas.	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes.	Hyson (Green.)
Hyson (Green)—separately packed.	

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
do. do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Poseing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxiliary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra-Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
32 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S., Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mathematics............	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French............	Mons H. Dupont, P. A. Mons H. A. de Joannis, M. A.
German............	Dr. Hermann. Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing............	Mr. H. Wright, Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drill by Messrs. Heinrich Bohrer, W. Wilkinson, G. B[illegible] Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardi[illegible] resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian [illegible] England, combined with a sound and finished. Ed[illegible]

Pupils are received from eight years of a[illegible]

Arrangement can be made [illegible] vacations.

Pupils are prepared f[illegible] Local Examinations, [illegible]

Reference is ki[illegible]

GEO[illegible]

H[illegible]

Prospec[illegible] the *Bombay* [illegible]

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

OVERLAND CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.—The late Cattle Plague having subsided, we are enabled to reduce the price of the above as under:—

Albert and Double Gloster Cheese, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. each, (*suitable for Messes*)............	...at Rs.	1	4 per lb.
Chedder, Berkeley, Somerset and Pine, varying from 7 to 12 lbs.	...at „	1	4 „
Stilton, from 9 to 12 lbs............	...at „	1	6 „
Wiltshire Bacon in cut............	...at „	1	4 „
York and Wiltshire Hams............	...at „	1	4 „

These are imported in canvass with Sugar and Salt.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.—CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.

THOMAS WILSON,
J. H. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
Trustees to the Estate.

Bombay, 31st October 1866.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder 16th October 1866.

SELECTED BORDEAUX CLARETS.—The undersigned are now landing their quarterly shipments of Finest Clarets:—

			per dozen.	
Chateaux Margaux	}	at	34	0
Leoville	Dinner	at	28	0
St. Julieu....................	Wines	at	28	0
Medoc Best....................		at	16	0
Do. (in pints), for breakfast or cup.........		at	9	0
Medoc Petit (in quarts only)		at	12	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

N. B.—Less 10 per cent. for Cash in original cases Monthly settlement 5 per cent.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce to Amateur and Professional Photographers, that they keep an extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other Article required in the Art of PHOTOGRAPHY, including Cameras of every description, and of the best construction.

Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, and others.
Glass Baths, mounted and unmounted.
Glass Dishes, Porcelain Baths and Dishes.
Glass and Porcelain Dippers, Ebonite Baths and Dishes.
Camera Stands, Printing Frames, Scales and Weights.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Graduated Glass Measures, Argentometers.
Glass and Wedgwood Funnels, Pestles and Mortars.
Patent Plate Glasses, Plate Boxes, and Plate Holders.
Vignette Glasses, Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Developing Glasses, Levelling Stands.
Head Rests, Rolling Presses.
Card Mounts, Albums, Stereoscopes.
Stills in Tin and Copper.
Collodions by Thomas, Mawson, Ponting and Blanchard.
Albumenized Paper by the best Makers.
Works on Photography, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

Sarony's Patent Poseing Apparatus, or Universal Rest with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios at Home, and will be found a most valuable aid to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent,—one of the lightest and most complete hitherto introduced.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

[illegible] or Tropical [illegible]

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind.

WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESSMAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Trouserings of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings fine, soft, all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICES of the Registrar General of Assurances, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Registrar of Bombay, and the Sub-Registrar of Fort and Colaba, have THIS DAY been REMOVED from the present Rooms at the Dockyard to the Rooms in the Town Barracks, formerly occupied by the Income Tax Office.

J. B. PEILE, Registrar General.

Bombay, General Registry Office, 17th January 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MONEY ORDER OFFICE will be opened on the 1st February next in the Accountant General's Office, Town Barracks.

Agents have been appointed at the following Treasuries in the Mofussil:—Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, Candeish, Canara, Dharwar, Hydrabad, Kaira, Kulladghee, Kurrachee, Poona, Rutnagherry, Sattara, Shikarpoor, Surat, and Tanna.

EDW. W. S. LOGIN, Controller Money Orders.

Bombay, Office of Controller of Money Orders, 16th January 1867.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., *which is now on view*:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do. Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passmenterie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Mantles, in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard,

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French Hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, fr[illegible] 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. [illegible] per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point [illegible] Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. [illegible] per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all [illegible] per yard.

Do. do. do. Insertion [illegible] per yard.

Winceys, Pl[illegible] Rs. 1-8 ya[illegible]

WEDD[illegible] FULLY [illegible]

[illegible] confus[illegible] world [illegible] joint stock companies with- [illegible] its wake, the bank act had [illegible] rate of discount raised to 10 [illegible] of commercial alarm follow- [illegible] the present generation. [illegible] height of the crisis middling [illegible] was sold variously from [illegible] 12d. per lb. and fair Dhollerah at [illegible] one sale of fair Dhollerah was made, to [illegible] as low as 6½d., worth at the beginning of [illegible] year 17½d. per lb! The stock swelled to [illegible] 040,000 bales, and the aggregate depreciation of Cotton in stock and afloat was roughly computed at twenty millions sterling—the total stock in Great Britain and known to be at sea was at one time over 1,800,000 bales, the largest figures on record. There was at this time only one cheering feature on the horizon, viz, the healthy state of trade in Manchester. The consumption kept large and increasing, and as soon as the paroxysm of the crisis was past spinners entered the market boldly, and a reaction of 2d. per lb occurred.

[illegible] air, [illegible] ly or [illegible] portion might be [illegible] turers out- in the rules and to raise

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Price, Rs. 1-8, by Post Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c.
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates

THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar

THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS AND OBSERVANCES—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

REFERENCE TABLES.

Money
Table for reducing Annas and Pies to Decimals of a Rupee, and vice versa
Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures
Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
Gold and Silver Foreign Coins
Equivalent values of 4, 5 and 5½ per cent. Government Securities
Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 Rupees per month
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
The Stamp Act
Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.
TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
„ „ Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA from 1773 to 1867
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA from 1767 to 1867
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY from 1665 to 1867

THE POST OFFICE.

Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
„ „ „ delivery
Despatch of Sea Mails
Malabar Coast Mail
Indian Inland Letter Post
„ „ Book and Newspaper Post
„ „ Soldiers' Letters
„ „ Letters
„ „ Book Post
„ „ Banghy
Table of Postal distances with the Banghy postage
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books to Foreign Countries
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies
„ „ „ to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark
Sheriffs of Bombay from 1800 to 1866
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
Fall of Rain at Bombay from 1817 to 1866

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
[illegible] Chamber of Commerce
Fir[illegible]
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, &c., at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing information of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, on the lines of the Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, will at once value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the prospect of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of [illegible]. The latest published returns state the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for the week ending 17th November was 29,987, and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 5th November the number was 57,086.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the Bombay Gazette Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their notices to be posted, and may engage for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new media now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to The Manager *Bombay Gazette Press*.

Bombay Gazette Press, 22nd January 1867.

TO BE PUBLISHED
ON 1st FEBRUARY NEXT, AND MONTHLY AFTERWARDS,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE,
being an enlargement of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

THE object of this enlargement is, for the first time on this side of India, to place within reach of the public information regarding the running of the Trains of the whole Indian Railways, the sailing [illegible] of the various Steam and Shipping Companies, information as to Dawk Routes, Carrying Companies, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

The rapid extension of the Railway system of India, the establishment of a weekly mail, the Government sanction of a monthly [illegible] of passengers who will be in communication with Bombay [illegible] to the various [illegible] a paramount [illegible]

To [illegible]

[illegible] regard [illegible] year, [illegible] 100,000 bales [illegible]

From India it is evident that there will be great deficiency in the supply [illegible] of last year, and the latest accounts from Bombay by telegraph represent [illegible] strong evidence [illegible] the monsoon [illegible] Bombay [illegible] 120,000 bales [illegible] the first half of 1867 as compared with 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A VERY small business has been done in shares during the day; but most descriptions are steady at our quotations. Back Bays close at Rs. 2,600 nominal, Elphinstones at Rs. 610, Frere shares at Rs. 195 to Rs. 200, Mazagons at Rs. 825 to Rs. 830, but we hear of no transactions. Royal and Presidency Bank shares are firm at Rs. 70, with an upward tendency. Bank of Bombay shares are dull at 42 per cent discount, and Old Financial shares stand at about Rs. 47 per share without inquiry.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

400,000	4,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co....	1,700
260,000	2,500	2,000	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,015 per share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	850 to 900
200,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princess W. Ship Co.	
[illegible]	500	500	..	Vingas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	....	Western India Ship Co.	

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	300	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	42 per sh.
250,000	300	10a	Ret pt	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	20 to 27 p. share.
1,200,000	400	13	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	47 to 48 p. share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	233 per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
£20	£5	5 p ct	Do.	
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co......	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.
[illegible]	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
[illegible]	4 Do. do. ...	2s. to 2s. 0⅛d.
[illegible]	At sight ...	100¼.
[illegible]	21 days' sight ...	100.
[illegible]	60 Do. do. ...	99¼.
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
[illegible]	Demand ...	126 nominal.
China House Bills	60 days sight	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	5 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans ..	Rs. 89
Do. Stock ... Loan 1832-33 ..	92
Do. Co's ,, 1835-36 ..	
Do. ,, 1842-43 ..	88¼
Do. ,, 1854-55 ..	
Do. ,, 1856-57 ..	106
Five per cent. Co's Rs. Loan ..	103
Four per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	111
Five and a half per cent. ..	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes ...	10-4
Spanish [illegible] ...	235
Carolus [illegible] ...	226
Mexican Dollars ...	220
German [illegible] ...	21..
Five-franc pieces ...	234
Bar Silver ...	106
Gold ...	16-4
Bar Gold [illegible] English ...	16-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28TH JANUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

OLD. PER CANDY.

Dharwar Sawginned	300 to 315
Broach / Bhownugger / Surat	250 to 253
Broach / Oomrawuttee	260 to 265
Dholera	260 to 265
Khandeish / Barsee	235 to 245
Comptah	205 to 225
Vingorla	235 to 250
Veeramgaum	230 to 240

NEW.

Oomrawuttee / Akola	300 to 305
Khandeish / Seroo	290 to 295
Bhownugger	310 to 315
Broach	305 to 310

Ready Sales, ... 500 Candies.

For future Delivery ... 900 to 1,000 Candies.

Market quiet.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 19th January 1866, compared with the statement issued on 26th January, 1867:—

LIABILITIES.	19th Jan.	26th Jan.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 209,00,000	Rs. 209,00,000
Govt. Treasury Balance	,, 60,37,342	,, 81,60,507
Deposits at Head Office ...	,, 267,75,587	,, 255,94,150
Do. at Branches	,, 29,37,392	,, 31,34,735
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 1,65,641	,, 1,51,365
Sundries	,, 9,90,755	,, 5,35,420
	Rs. 581,65,167	Rs. 584,76,177
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 46,81,996	Rs. 47,10,142
Cash Accounts at Do	,, 169,61,402	,, 169,03,037
Bills Discounted at Do	,, 171,77,830	,, 173,66,590
Dead Stock	,, 10,25,821	,, 10,25,821
Stamps	,, 12,032	,, 11,990
Balances with Agents	,, 54,204	,, 43,762
Sundries	,, 14,82,087	,, 8,54,166
Govt. Reserve Cash	,, 29,97,342	,, 41,60,507
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 141,60,367	,, 133,46,947
Do. Branches	,, 54,20,230	,, 60,53,975
	Rs. 581,64,164	Rs. 584,76,177

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Fife, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.

[illegible], Captain, 97th Foot, on duty, from Kurrachee.

[illegible], Captain, 2nd Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.

Bourne, Staff Assistant Surgeon J., Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

[illegible], Major H., Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

Blair, Major V. C., 2nd Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.

Davies, Captain, Staff, on sick leave, from Nuggur.

Gray, Lieutenant Colonel W. B., 16th Regiment N. L., on sick leave, from Nuggur.

Snow, Colonel R. T., Madras Staff Corps, Royal Engineers, Central Provinces, to rejoin, from England.

Hebbert, Lieutenant W. S., Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, from England.

Coles, Lieutenant C. H., Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Weatherley, Ensign H., 38th Foot, to join, from England.

Gale, Ensign H. R., 5th Fusiliers, to join, from England.

Arthur, Lieutenant, 33rd Foot, on duty, from England.

Thesiger, Colonel the Hon'ble F., 95th Foot, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Fullerton, Lieutenant H. M., 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., on duty, from England.

Beauchamp, Captain G. E., 13th Regiment M. N. I., on duty, from England.

McAllum, Surgeon, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from [illegible].

Scott, Lieutenant Colonel C., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

[illegible], Lieutenant H. T., 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, to join, from England.

Fenwick, Captain J. B., Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

[illegible], Captain A., 38th Foot, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Brown, Lieutenant Colonel G. G., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel W. W., Assistant Resident Baroda, on leave, to Baroda.

Phillips, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, to join, to Sadra.

Scott, Lieutenant Colonel C., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.

Scott, Major E. L., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Thesiger, Colonel the Hon'ble F., 95th Foot, on leave, to England.

Thesiger, Major the Hon'ble, Inniskilling Dragoons, on duty, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 26th January.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

18th Regiment N. I.—Captain H. C. Bainbridge, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Ensign H. T. Deverell, 45th Foot; Ensign W. Hailes 97th Foot; and Major W. M. S. Bolton, 106th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Captain L. M. Da[illegible] Corps, from date of de[illegible] [illegible] for 30 days [illegible] to Bombay on medical certificate [illegible] final certificate to [illegible]

[illegible] why they [illegible] they have [illegible] received it, have [illegible] but why should a[illegible] rector with 100*l*. get [illegible] next year? So long as the hundred sovereigns lie in the rector's possession or the lady's, they will never, either of them, make it more. In many states of society, too, the idea of interest is developed very imperfectly. So deep interest penetrate into early society that the laws against usury were stoutly defended upon a quasi-philosophic tenet that money was inherently "barren."

In fact, everything is barren except industry. There is no means of augmenting the value of human things except by labour. Wealth is that which satisfies human wants, and to make wealth greater you must make it satisfy human wants more. There is an immense productive and distributive agency going on for that purpose. Food is grown, clothes are made, meals are prepared, houses are built and ornamented. Ships and railways convey the produce of one spot to please the desires of another spot. The whole of human industry, as it is catalogued at a census, and as it is added up in statistical researches, is one vast machine, by which what was unfit to gratify man is made fit to gratify him.

When quiet people who can do nothing grasp this, they will begin to feel how far they are from the pecuniary sphere of action, and why it is diffi[illegible]

[illegible] ye[illegible] ni[illegible] ments fo[illegible] confidently recommen[illegible] Bank;" but by almost [illegible] that bank first injured [illegible] and even now goes on at a [illegible] share, and no doubt at a reduced [illegible] no doubt, the advice given [illegible] bank was good at that time, bu[illegible] the conclusiveness of a catastrophe [illegible] how necessary it is to divide your invest[illegible] and how impossible it is to be thoroughly [illegible] of any one.

3rdly.—We should warn investors against [illegible] advice of others. It is quite right to take counsel, to hear what is to be said, and to use it as ground for a decision. But it must be used to aid the intellect, not to supersede the discretion. Most advisers counsel what is safe for themselves, but then they suppose a competency which probably the person advised does not possess. Perhaps the investment may be quite good in 1866, but will it be good in 1876? But industrial conditions may possibly have wholly changed in ten years; but will this investor before us be wise enough to watch for, or be able to appreciate the alteration [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a good NATIVE CLERK, well up in Accounts, to go to Berar. Salary Rs. 60 a month. Apply to "A. B.," at the Office of this Paper.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st instant.
Bombay, 28th January 1867. ROBINSON & Co.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.
At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th January 1867.

THE FANCY BAZAAR, got up by NATIVE LADIES under the direction of the Managing Committee of the Alexandra Institution, will be held under the patronage of LADY FRERE on THURSDAY next the 31st inst., at 4-30 P. M., in a Tent opposite the Institution and close to the Executive Engineer's Office, Hornby Row. It will be kept open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. up till next SATURDAY evening. As there is no time to send out special invitations all who are interested in the object will be welcome.
D. R. COLAH,
28th January 1867. Hon. Secy. A. N. G. E. I.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES
AND
COSTUMES OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA
(As originally prepared under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council,)
BY
J. FORBES WATSON, M. A., M. D., F. R. A. S.,
Reporter on the Products of India.
Imperial 4to., morocco back, cloth, with numerous Coloured Photographs. £3 5s.

This work—by affording a Key to the Fashions of the People, and to the Cotton, Silk, and Wool Textiles in actual use in India—is of special interest to Manufacturers, Merchants, and Agents; as also to the student and lover of ornamental art.

London:—Wm. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to Noon on THURSDAY the 31st instant, for the conveyance of Troops, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

6 Insanes.
190 Invalids.
27 Women.
11 Children over 10 years.
36 Children under 10 years.
Officers as may be considered necessary to put on board with Troops.

2nd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised Articles of Agreement (copy of which will be seen on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports) and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for 20 per cent. more or less of the Invalids, according to the decision of the Senior Medical authority.

3rd. The Troops to embark at Kurrachee and sail to Spithead.

4th. In the event of there not being a sufficient number of men at Kurrachee to fill the Ships taken up, the complement to be embarked at Bombay without extra charge for passage to Kurrachee.

5th. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 14th proximo.

6th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

7th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

8th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

9th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

10th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th January 1867.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
THIRD WEEK.
STILL GREATER AND GREATER ATTRACTIONS.
TUESDAY EVENING, 29TH JANUARY,
MORE NEW SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
UNPARRALLELED DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP.
UNAPPROACHABLE EXHIBITION OF ATHLETIC SKILL.
MORE MARVELLOUS FEATS GYMNASTIQUE.
MORE MIRACULOUS VAULTING.
MORE ASTOUNDING TUMBLING.

Be sure to embrace the fading opportunity of witnessing this grand combination of talent. The Season in Bombay is positively limited.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class.......................................Rs. 5
Second Class .... ,, 3
Third Class... ,, 1
Private Boxes (admitting 4) .... ,, 20
First Class Seats and Private Boxes may be secured at the Circus daily.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30TH JANUARY,
PRIVATE PERFORMANCE FOR
HINDOO GENTLEMEN.
SATURDAY, February 2nd, positively the last MIDDAY PERFORMANCE in Bombay.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.

MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE,
AT THE BACK OF THE BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.
TUESDAY EVENING, 29TH JANUARY 1867,
SECOND EXTRAORDINARY
REPRESENTATION
BY
PROFESSOR VANEK,
GRAND WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
MARVELLOUS EXPERIMENTS OF WITCHCRAFT,
ENTIRELY NEW.
MAGNETIC SUSPENSION,
or Floating (as it were) between Heaven and Earth!
BY
MISS ADELE.
A most extraordinary exhibition, never seen nor performed on any stage in India, concluding with a
GRAND TABLEAU,
Representing a Natural Cascade, with brilliant Electric Illumination.
GRAND OPTICAL REPRESENTATION,
The voyage through America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c. &c.
COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Boxes (admitting 4)...........................Rs. 20
First Class .... ,, 5
Second Class .... ,, 3
Gallery .... ,, 1
Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8½.
Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of Performance.
JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed TO-DAY, 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 30th idem.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the General Post Office:—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

	Letters Papers.	After Packet.
For Post Towns on the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, i.e., for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, i.e., for Poona, the Deccan, S. [illegible] Country and Madras Presidency	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. on [illegible] of the G. I. P. Railway [illegible] as Poona	8 A. M.	....
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, i.e. for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiwar and Kutch	4 A. M.	5 A. M.
Do. on the ditto ditto ditto i.e. for Post towns of Tarrapore, Omergaum, Damaun, Bulsar, Pardee, Billimora, Gundavee, and Surat	8 A. M.	....

Registered letters and Bangy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from [illegible] 5 P. M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

[illegible] deliveries will be made at the undermentioned hours, and include the Mails below mentioned, when received in time:—

[illegible]ivery at 7 A. M.—Mails from the Baroda line i.e. from [illegible]nde, Kattiwar, Rajpootana, also Local Mails from Poona.

[illegible]ery at 11 A. M.—Through Mails from Madras, and the [illegible] Calcutta, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and [illegible] N. E. Railway lines.

[illegible] P. M.—Local Letters and Sea Mails received [illegible] the Post Office after the issue of 3rd or 2 P. M. [illegible] out Letters and papers [illegible] 5 P. M. and not [illegible]

TH[illegible] SO[illegible] RATED BY [illegible] 26, VICTORIA [illegible] AGENTS of the [illegible] Company are pr[illegible] CIES on Goods, [illegible] Kingdom, or Conti[illegible] to the Mauritius. [illegible] Bombay, 11th August [illegible]

CALENDAR.—JAN.—FEB. 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ...	4th 11h. 7m. P.M.
First Quarter ...	12th 8h. 31m. A.M.
Full Moon ...	19th 0h. 22m. A.M.
Last Quarter ...	26th 4h. 23m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	29	Day breaks at 5h. 58m.	6 36	5 50	5 23	6 1
Wed.	30	Twilight ends at 6-29 P.M.	6 36	5 51	6 37	7 13
Thurs.	31	Moon passes 0° 29' N of Venus at 11h. 3m. P.M.	6 36	5 51	7 47	8 17
Fri.	1	Purification.	6 36	5 52	8 45	9 10
Sat.	2	Venus in greatest Hel. Lat N. at 9-6 P.M.	6 35	5 52	9 32	9 56
Sun.	3	4th Sunday after EPIPHANY	6 35	5 53	10 16	11 35
Mon.	4	New Moon.	6 35	5 54	10 54	11 32

Evening Gun. 26th Jan. 1867. Time 8m. 49s.

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"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
FOR JANUARY 1867.
CONTENTS.
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1st HALF SHEET—Croquet again.
2nd HALF SHEET—Out of Place—very!
1st QUARTER SHEET—The Clergymen and the Loafer.
2nd QUARTER SHEET—A heavy Swell upon the Indian Ocean.
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Mr. Crawford's New Lights.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the number of *Punch in India*, which has made its appearance with very creditable punctuality. The number is altogether a superior one, whether looked at from an artistic or a literary point of view, and as things go, is decidedly cheap even at two rupees.—*Times of India.*

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of *Punch in India*, which is, if anything, an advance on preceding numbers. The illustrations are excellent and month by month become more worthy of the able and witty letter-press which fills this capital periodical. Its proprietors have found it necessary to increase its price from one to two rupees; a necessity which need surprise no one in a position to judge of the expense and difficulty of getting out such a publication in India, especially where the facilities for the special work it needs are so few and costly. We are sure, however, that society in Bombay, and in the outstations of this Presidency, will not willingly let so meritorious an effort, to amuse and serve the public, fall through, for want of a little timely aid and encouragement.—*Poona Observer.*

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 21	LAHORE	Jan. 19
AGRA	Jan. 18	LONDON	Jan. 3
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 23	MAURITIUS	Sept. 13
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 23
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MALTA	Jan. 3
BANGALORE	Jan. 23	MEERUT	Jan. 22
CALCUTTA	Jan. 22	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 19
CAPE	Oct. 16	OUDH	Jan. 23
CEYLON	Jan. 14	PENANG	Jan. 10
FRANCE	Jan. 4	PUNJAUB	Jan. 18
HONGKONG	Jan. 1	SUEZ	Jan. 12
KURRACHEE	Jan. 25	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867.

THE Committee appointed to consider the subject of European Pauperism in Bombay has at length the satisfaction of seeing its valuable Report laid before the public,—better late than never. It is difficult to understand why it has been kept back so long, unless indeed Government wished to test its accuracy by the result of time, for the Report is, as a good Report should always be, in a measure prophetic as well as retrospective; that is, in tracing the past history of vagrancy in Bombay, we are enabled by analogical induction to foretell its future course under similar conditions. That the conditions have remained similar is the fault of the Government, for the means of alleviating this great evil are pointed out in an able manner in the Report, and the extent of loaferism has increased as was foreseen.

On the 18th of last December we published an article on this very subject, in entire ignorance of the contents of the Report of the Committee, and yet so obvious is the growing nature of loaferism, and so clearly urgent is the necessity for its systematic repression, that the recommendations of the Committee appear like the details of the plan suggested by us, while the steady increase in the number of distressed and wandering Europeans bears out most fully our remarks on this inevitable consequence of the progress of civilization.

The Committee has evidently done its best, and the energy of its labours is manifest in the compilation of numerous statistical tables. As, however, there is a certain want of method and arrangement in the preparation of the information, which renders a clear comprehension of the contents difficult to the general reader, we propose to touch briefly upon the principal points laid before us.

At the time of the investigations of the Committee the chief sources of vagrancy were, discharge from the Indian Navy, discharge from the Army, discharge from the Railways, and the Lancashire distress. The first and last of these have since dried up, yet the number of loafers is on the increase, and, as long as commerce and civilization wax greater, so long will the number of men out of employ be enlarged. The committee wisely considers the Mutiny and the dissolution of the Indian Navy as special events which, though largely swelling the total of vagrancy for the time, have no effect on its permanent rate. Unfortunately India, and especially Bombay, have been in an abnormal state ever since the Report was written; the cotton prosperity of 1863 and consequent huge projects of all sorts tempted numbers of adventurers to our shores, and the receding tide of wealth left a vast proportion high and dry on the beach. The great increase in European vagrancy, due to the two causes mentioned in the Report, has been surpassed since, and this sore has festered to an extent probably not contemplated by the members of the Committee though they foresaw a steady rise. But we should quote the 35th paragraph of the Report as one of the most important:—"Excluding, therefore, from calculation the men discharged from the Indian Navy "and from the Army since the year 1858, as not "affecting the question of the progressive growth "of European mendicity, your Committee submit "that the growth of the evil is concurrent with "the progress of commercial enterprise and "the additions to the European army."

From paragraph 42 we learn that the average of merchant sailors annually relieved in the Sailors' Home was 424, while only 39 of this number were entirely destitute; this is a result which we should, from our present experience, have been readily led to expect, for a real sailor is very rarely seen among the lowest class of loafers, as he always has the opportunity of getting on board a ship and working his way somewhere else. And this consideration leads us at once to the conclusion that able bodied nautical mendicants in Bombay are scarcely ever worthy of relief: though what provision has been made for vagrants has been originally chiefly adapted for sailors.

In a community like that of India, the off-scourings will certainly be found to be of classes [illegible] from each [illegible] "necessity of shipwrecked and other destitute "men, and of providing a home in which seamen "on shore might find suitable board and lodg"ing in a house managed on the principles of a "Christian family." It is not the fault of the Committee that Orphanages and other useful institutions are connected, some with the Church of England, some with the Roman Catholic Communion, and some with the Presbyterian Commission. These distinctions of creed were the results of former narrow-mindedness and bigotry, and we have a pleasant exception brought to our notice in the "District Bene"volent Society," which was founded in 1830, to relieve Christians only, but which in 1835 admitted "all destitute persons without distinction "to its benefits." We should have thought that the Committee of nearly thirty years after would have profited by this example, but we are surprised and disappointed to find that out of the nine paragraphs stating their proposals for the practical amelioration of the loafer class three and a half are taken up with arrangements for Clergymen, Churches, and Parsonages. We are disgusted to find vagrant Europeans described as "neglected sheep of the fold," a term which is intended to include also "Christians employed "upon the lines of Railway." Those who refuse to take employment when offered to them are designated "evil men." As soon, however, as the Committee (or such of it as were concerned in framing the Report) leaves holy ground and becomes practical, we find nothing to disapprove of, but on the contrary much to praise. The Committee recommends Government to open a communication with the management of the existing European Strangers' Home, which is utterly inadequate to the occasion, and which is not on the system necessary to meet the case at all. The enlarged and extended Home would be divided into two parts, one for utterly destitute Europeans, the other for such as pay for their board and lodging. These latter would be under no particular restrictions, they would have the advantage of a respectable abode, and decent wholesome food, at a lower rate than they could live on elsewhere, and would certainly derive immense benefit from such an arrangement at a very slight cost to the Home. The others, the unmitigated loafers, would be considered as paupers, and would consist of all Europeans found begging or otherwise known to be destitute of any lawful means of living. Such persons would be arrested and sent to the Home by all Magistrates, whether in Bombay or in the Mofussil, and would be under the orders of the Committee of the Home. They would be obliged to do any work allotted them about the building, and to accept any suitable employment that might be offered them, leaving the Home, on being thus engaged; we conclude that, if they prefer it, they might still be allowed to occupy the other department of the institution on payment. The "evil men" who refuse to take employment, or who of their own will leave the establishment, only to beg and misbehave in the streets, would be punished by imprisonment and hard labour. A Vagrancy Act should be passed (say the framers of the Report) in which all necessary rules should be stringently laid down.

This proposition so closely resembles the one made by us on the 18th ultimo, that we have but little fresh to say regarding it, except that we think it will be found necessary to prevent incorrigible vagabonds from leaving the Home, rather than to punish them for doing so, because the latter plan requires them to be caught, and enables them to commit various offences against society.

Mr. Barton's remonstrance with Government on the subject no doubt aroused the Executive from apathy, and induced the publication of the long dormant Report; it was also the cause of our entering upon the subject. Government reconstitutes the Committee and request that the matter may be proceeded with. Headings of a comprehensive measure are to be sent in, and the question of deportation considered, as well as that of industrial reformatories which we advocated.

Now that the matter is seriously taken up and in a fair way to a satisfactory arrangement, we take an opportunity of expressing our hope that distinctions of creed may not be permitted to exist in the arrangement, but that all citizens and subjects may be benefited, irrespective of belief, and unattacked by a well-meaning but repellant proselytism.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

RIGOLETTO, produced for the first time on Saturday evening for the benefit of Miss Jackson, was on the whole a great success. There was less of the inequalities and blemishes necessarily incidental to a first performance than we have generally observed on like occasions; and none which another rehearsal or so will not remove. Miss Jackson acquitted herself with her usual excellence and spirit, but the most noticeable thing in the performance was the remarkable—the very remarkable—acting and singing of Signor Reina who impersonated *Rigoletto*, the character which gives the piece its chief interest. He has no easy task. The part demands no ordinary force and powers of perception and delicate discrimination. Divided, as he is, between two existences, his public life in which, as the professional jester of the *Duke of Mantua*, he is bound to joke for the amusement of the master whom he secretly detests with a murderous hatred, and always subject to the banter and rude mockery of the Court who sneer and poke fun at his trade and his deformity, but in their turn secretly dread his scathing satire and banter; and his private life, devoted to his passionate love for his daughter and his still more passionate abhorrence of the *Duke*, the hunchback demands dramatic powers more varied than are often required for the delineation of one single operatic character. Whether in his fun or his pathos or his deadly malignity there is a vein of wild energetic savageness in *Rigoletto* which supplies the key to the character, and renders it intelligible, and, by never losing sight of this fact, Signor Reina renders the part perfectly coherent and comprehensible even to those previously unacquainted with the story. In his comedy Signor Reina does perhaps occasionally approach slightly too near the confines of farce. But we are not sure whether this slight extravagance is not in itself an artistic touch. For no one would be more likely to overdo his mirth than a buffoon like *Rigoletto* jesting with no real merriment in his heart.

The Libretto of the Opera is founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy *Le Roi s'amuse*, a play written as a protest on the part of the author against the severely classical spirit of a certain French school which set down Shakspeare as a barbarian because his plays were not moulded on Greek models. The plot itself is not exactly novel nor perhaps particularly ingenious. It is simply an old, old story of love, faithlessness and revenge. But it is worked up with immense skill to its terrible denouement, which is painfully thrilling, indeed almost revolting in the realistic horror it presents to the spectators.

The scene is laid at Mantua and its environs in the sixteenth century, and the first act opens with a ballet. The palace of the *Duke of Mantua* (Signor Errani) where we find *Rigoletto* flattering and encouraging the *Duke*, his patron, in his amours and other dissipations, and recommending him to carry off the *Countess Ceprano*, the wife of one of his courtiers. The *Count Monterone* (Signor Polani) enters upon this gay scene as a sort of Nathan to reproach the *Duke* with having carried off his (*Monterone's*) daughter, and is bantered with savage jocosity by *Rigoletto*, whom he curses with the malediction of a father's grief, as he is led away in the custody of a file of soldiers. Scene the second, gives us the exterior of *Rigoletto's* house in a remote street in Mantua, where we are first introduced to *Sparafucile* (Signor Robattaro) a certain desperate bravo, who gains his living by murder, and who explains in a casual way to *Rigoletto* the ingenious means he adopts to attract and make away with the victims he is paid to get rid of. This rencontre bears fatal consequences in [illegible] In his house *Rigoletto* keeps immured [illegible] privacy his daughter *Gilda* (Miss [illegible]) upon whom he lavishes all the most [illegible] affection. Known to visit this house [illegible] the courtiers about the *Duke* [illegible] engaged in an intrigue, [illegible] the light of a joke. [illegible] discovered this [illegible] the hunchback's [illegible] her to [illegible] unhappy passion for himself. Accordingly, while *Rigoletto* and his daughter are engaged in tender conversation in the garden, the *Duke* slips in unperceived in disguise and conceals himself behind a tree. *Rigoletto* departs, and immediately after *Gilda* relates to *Giovanna* (Signora Rancati), her Duenna, the affection she has learnt for an unknown stranger. In the midst of this confidence the *Duke* himself, who has overheard all, rushes from his hiding-place and throws himself at her feet, and a very tender piece of love-making follows. After his departure *Gilda* ascends to her bed-chamber, when a number of courtiers appear upon the scene below, intent upon any piece of mischief that may turn up. They have not long to wait. *Rigoletto* returns and they persuade him that they are about to carry off the wife of the *Countess Ceprano*, and persuade him to take a part in the enterprise: their real intention is to steal his own daughter. His eyes are accordingly bound with a mask, and he holds a ladder up which the revellers ascend to the terrace which surrounds *Gilda's* bed-room. They drag her out; and it is not till too late that *Rigoletto* discovers that he has been assisting in the forcible abduction of his own daughter. His grief upon this is terrible, and he discerns in the loss the first working of the curse of the old *Count*. So ends the first act, for space does not permit us to give the story in detail, nor is it necessary for our purpose. Suffice it to say that *Rigoletto* at length discovers that his daughter has been conveyed to the Palace, and there she is restored to him, but not till after she has fallen a victim to the *Duke*, and upon her confession of this fact to him he vows the destruction of her seducer. This vow, told in a fine duet with *Gilda*, ends act two.

The third act presents to us an old deserted wayside inn on the banks of the River Mincio, towards which we find *Rigoletto* leading his daughter to convince her of the faithlessness of the *Duke* and to cure her of her passion. Outside the inn we have the bravo *Sparafucile*, who has been hired by *Rigoletto* to assassinate the faithless *Duke*, who has been tempted to this spot by love for *Magdalen* (Madame Veralli) *Sparafucile's* sister, whose business it is to lure men within reach of her brother's sword. While *Gilda* is looking through a crevice in the wall she sees the *Duke*, dressed as a private officer, enter the courtyard of the inn and laugh and drink with *Magdalen*. She is in despair, and her father, naturally thinking this sight enough to cure her, sends her away to travel to Verona. *Rigoletto* than pays the promised money to *Sparafucile* for the assassination of the *Duke* (who being detained by a thunderstorm is compelled to sleep at the inn) and departs. *Magdalen*, however, vile as she is, has been really smitten by the *Duke* and is determined to save his life. She therefore persuades her brother, with some difficulty however as he has scrupulous feelings of honour in the subject of his compact with the buffoon, to spare the *Duke's* life, and he at length agrees to earn his money by murdering the first person who happens to enter the inn. *Gilda*, who has returned to the scene in man's attire, has overheard this determination, and bent upon saving her faithless seducer's life, knocks at the door and is admitted into the courtyard by *Sparafucile*. Instantly she is dragged into the interior of the inn, while everything remains for a minute in silence and darkness. *Rigoletto* then returns to enquire as to the fulfilment of his compact with *Sparafucile*, and the latter disappearing into the inn reappears carrying a sack in his arms which he makes over to *Rigoletto*. The rest may easily be imagined. The poor hunchback, while gloating over the success of his vengeance, hears the voice of the *Duke* humming *La Donna e Mobile*, and tearing open the sack finds the body of his beloved daughter thus fallen a sacrifice to the malediction which has rested upon him.

From this scanty outline it will be gathered that the story is an extremely powerful one, demanding on the part of the chief character a command of the most varied moods, and a display of emotions of the most diverse character. It is not really too much to say that Signor Reina was complete master of every situation, and to those who do not care for music there is a sufficient attraction in the Opera of *Rigoletto* in the admirable histrionic talent displayed by Reina on the delineation of this character. The music itself, however, is extremely effective, and the Opera abounds with airs popularized in a thousand fantasias and other foreign settings (not to mention street organs), so that the audience is always kept alive by familiar airs starting up like old friends. *La Donna e Mobile* always sets every head in an English Opera house nodding in (or out of) time (as the case may be), and the same may be said of the well known air sung by *Gilda* (extremely well by the way), *Caro Nome che il mio cor.*

Miss Jackson was in very good voice and sang as she always does in most artistic fashion. Signor Errani, too, gave us an agreeable surprise as the *Duke*. Rabattaro made an admirable assassin. His get up was simply perfect, and the cool way he propounded the little secrets of his profession and displayed his scruples at the bare idea of not murdering some one, when he had been paid for a job, was very amusing. *Magdalen* has not much to do, but Madame Verralli made her part very charming. The best thing in the Opera, we think, is the quartet in the third act between herself, the *Duke*, *Gilda* and *Rigoletto*.

A word of praise is due to the Orchestra, which has been admirably drilled by Signor Stefani, and to the chorus, whose improvement has been most marked under the admirable and careful tuition of Signor Zappa.

WE are informed that the agreement between the National Bank of India and the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank, which provided that the assets of the latter institution should be taken over by the former, has been cancelled. A telegram has been received in Calcutta from the representatives of the National Bank in London, to the effect that the National gets £4,000 in cash for its services in liquidating the Scinde Bank in India, and the two Banks have now nothing further to do with one another. The assets of the Scinde Bank will therefore be distributed direct to the shareholders, instead of in the forms of shares in the National Bank.

THE *Englishman*:—We hear from the Punjab that the enquiry into the extortion practised on traders by the underlings of the Maharajah of Cashmere, will lead in all probability to the abolition of all transit duties on merchandise, intended for exportation to the countries beyond Ladak.

It also appears that there is a slight difference between the Jummoo Ruler and the Rajah of Chumba. The retainers of the former have of late trespassed on the forests of Chumba, and the result as usual has been an injunction to the Maharajah of Cashmere to restrain his people, pending an enquiry to be made into the matter by an officer of the British Government.

THE same:—The Bhootan Government has made over all the captive Bengalis within its jurisdiction to the British authorities, with the exception of about 200 only, who, having contracted alliances with Bhootea families, have no desire to return to the plains.

MILITARY LETTER.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 3RD JANUARY.

HERE we are, for once, in the thick of real winter weather—six or seven inches of snow lying on the ground, where it is allowed to lie, but in the much frequented streets of London pounded up into muddy slush. We had a similar visitation early last winter, but if experience makes fools wise, it does not make vestries wise, and London has had again all the horrors of this natural street blockade, no provision having been made for the removal of masses of snow, although there are tens of thousands of able bodied men out of work. The sort of people who are responsible for this, are among those whose voices are the loudest when a Government is at fault, or some soldier, or sailor comes to grief, not always through his own neglect.

At this festive season military affairs are not very active. Under the surface, however, there is a good deal going on, and the War Office folks, following on the lines of their predecessors, are bent on doing a little in the way of reorganization. It is pretty well understood that there will be considerable increase in the estimates, caused by the adoption of the main parts of the Report of the Recruiting Commission; by some not improbable increase in the numerical strength of the army, and by the creation of a new department. Lord Hartington's Committee on the Supply and Transport of the Army have recommended the adoption of the French system. The French army in time of peace is moved and supplied and helighted and warmed and clothed by the "Administration," a department of the French War Office, which acts directly under the War Minister and has nothing to say to the Marshals commanding a military district or their subordinates. All is done through the Minister. The Marshal or his Generals may make representations, but can issue no orders. The calculation of the wants of the troops is made by the department and executed by it; and as matters in time of peace go on in pretty regular round, there is not much difficulty—none at all, in fact, and the scheme works well. In time of war the "Administration" places a portion of itself at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, which portion becomes the *Intendance militaire*, and the head of it, the *Intendant*, is part of the *etat* major of that army. He and his men are under the absolute orders of the General, but communication is of course still kept up with the department in the War Office, to which regular reports are made. We have nothing analogous to this. Our Commissariat, our Store Department, a new creation, our Purveyors, our Military Train, are all more or less independent of each other, and have no *nexus* except the War Minister himself. The Purveyors, for instance, have to purvey alike entrenching tools and hospital comforts; while the Storekeepers have charge of the military material. Now the Committee have recommended that these departments, and the Barrack Department as well, should be brought together under one head. The title of Controller General has been suggested as a fitting one for this responsible person, who must have his offices in the great War Office, and of course have complete control and real responsibility. As to the Military Train, now anxious to become Light Cavalry, it is to be entrusted with the very important duty of conveying the reserve ammunition and supplying the troops. There is to be an ambulance corps, and the train will have to secure and work auxiliary transport at the seat of war. It is also proposed that there should be a sort of Ordnance Department, having charge of arms, &c. There can be no doubt of the good will of General Peel and Lord Longford to sanction changes that it may be thought would make the army more effective; but their opponents at the Treasury are rather stiff ones, and until Parliament meets it will be impossible to say what will and what will not be permitted.

The same kind of fight is going on about the Navy. We have only nineteen first class ironclads, while France has sixteen. In 1869 we shall have twenty-two and France will have twenty. We have two second class ironclads and the French one; but in two years the French will have eight, and we have only one more in the building yard. In the third class we show nine to twelve, but our nine are far superior to the twelve. Taking all sorts we have only thirty-three ironclads, while the French have actually fifty-nine; many of these, however, would not count in a great war. The Americans have no fewer than sixty-three ironclads afloat; of these five are good sea-going ships, and they have four of a very superior kind in an advanced stage. Oddly enough Italy is the third class naval power in Europe, having twenty-two ironclads. Russia comes next with seventeen, eleven of wich are Monitors. Italy with twenty-two, however, could not beat Austria with her nine. There is considerable apprehension here, because it is plainly seen that any nation combining with France would have, for a time, complete numerical superiority over us. It is, therefore, probable, unless public opinion has a cold-fit of retrenchment, that Sir John Pakington will propose to engage in very considerable ship-building operations. Germany will soon come in as a naval power—she has now the third mercantile navy.

It has long been determined not to send the 64th Foot, as originally intended, to Bermuda. The following movements will shortly take effect: The 64th will go to Malta, and there relieve the 8th, which goes to the West Indies. The 83rd will go to Gibraltar and relieve the 86th, ordered also to the West Indies. At the same time the 1st Battalion of the 15th Foot will sail from New Brunswick for Bermuda. The 2nd Battalion of the 6th, the regiment recently engaged in active operations upon the negro population of Jamaica, is to come home, and perhaps go to Ireland, as soon as the 84th and 86th arrive in the West Indies from the Mediterranean.

We are told to look out for the concluding volumes of Mr. Kinglake's History this year; and I learn that the next volume of the Wellington correspondence will be singularly interesting. Readers of that huge series will be glad to learn that the index is in a forward state. Here we have, in a sharp form, a revival of the old dispute about the doings of the 52nd Foot and Guards at Waterloo. You know the latter claim to have defeated the Imperial Guard, and you are probably well aware that the decisive flank attack on one imperial column was made by the 52nd under Colborne. The Reverend Mr. Leeke, who as Ensign in the 52nd at Waterloo, carried the regimental colour, now claims the whole credit for the 52nd. He brings forward fresh evidence in the shape of a letter from Lord Seaton, an anecdote of Sir John Byng, and his own recollections, and it must be admitted that this evidence is very weighty. But, after a very careful reconsideration of the whole matter, and a review of the French and English evidence—such as it is, and it is not good—I have come to the opinion that Mr. Leeke does not make out his case. The 52nd did play the decisive part in defeating a column of the *Garde Imperiale*; but it is nearly certain that our Guards did also solely defeat another.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

MADRAS, 28th January.

Steamer *Orissa*, from Calcutta and Northern Ports, in sight.

BUSHIRE, 28th January.

Steamer *Euphrates*, from Bombay, anchored.

BOMBAY.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 26th January last was 52 feet and five-tenths, and in the corresponding week during the last year it was 52 feet and six-tenths.

WE understand that the Western India Club, at Poona, will entertain Sir Bartle Frere at a grand dinner, to be given to him on Monday next, the 4th proximo.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 28.

ON Sunday last the Director of the Indo-European line reported to the Secretary to Government that the direct line was interrupted between Bagdad and Constantinople; Persian line still interrupted.

THE B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, Captain D. White, is chartered by Government to proceed to Kurrachee. This vessel will leave this day for the above port, and will return in a week's time with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SIR C. SARGENT yesterday, in the third division Court, gave a decree in favour of Framjee Cowasjee Marker against the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Co. for Rs. 3,900. Mr. Marriott appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; the suit was brought under Act V. of 1866, and was undefended.

THE erection of the light-house on Kennery Island seems to be making rapid progress. The height of the tower on Saturday last was 20 feet, it having thus advanced four feet since the laying of the corner stone on the previous Saturday. The north and south wings of the building were 12 feet high, and were ready for the flooring joists.

THE case of Middleton, the Guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, who the other day committed the theft of several articles belonging to Colonel Mrs. Moyles and her neice, was investigated before the Railway Magistrate, Dr. Fraser, and we learn that the prisoner has been committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE following additional passengers will proceed this day by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Ellora*, Captain White, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez—Mrs. G. Smith and three children.

For Marseilles—Captain Robb, Mr. Rowett, Mr. Matthias, Mr. Deverell, Mr. H. Kingcome and Mr. Forsyth.

For Southampton—Dr. and Mrs. Glen and Mr. Crawford.

ON Sunday last the Coroner held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on view of the body of Rutoa Mitha. On Thursday night last, about 9 o'clock, a policeman named Toolajee Luxamon, while standing on the Khetwaddy main road, observed a brougham being driven from the direction of Khetwady at a furious pace. The deceased came into contact with the brougham and was knocked down. He was picked up and taken to the hospital on Sunday last. The Coroner adjourned the inquest till this day (Tuesday) for further enquiry.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba this evening:—

Quick March...	"Coldstream Guards"	Godfrey.
Overture	"Haydel"	Auber.
Quadrille	"La Normandie"	D'Albert.
Potpourri	"Martha"	Flotow.
Styrian	"Melodies"	Kuhner.
Galop	"Oxford"	Stratton.

ON Friday last a plaint was filed in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court by Byramjee Cowasjee a Parsee residing at Khetwaddy, against his wife, Mithibaee, daughter of Jeewajee Bazonjee Khuradee, in which the plaintiff applies for the restitution of conjugal rights. The President of the Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, has fixed Friday, the 8th February next, for the settlement of issues in this case.

ON the application of Mr. Mayhew, Sir Joseph Arnould gave a decree yesterday, under sec. 52 of the Registration Act of 1866, in favour of the plaintiff in the suit of *Merwanjee Hormusjee vs. Venayekrao Hurrychund*, brought to recover the sum of Rs. 2,300 and interest on a promissory note. In another suit brought by Megjee Dewsey against the same defendant a decree of Rs. 9,300 and interest was given on the application of the same counsel. Neither of the cases was defended. It appeared that no scale of costs had yet been drawn up by the Judges of the Court in regard to this Act, as has been done with respect to the Summary Procedure Act; but His Lordship, in the exercise of his discretion, allowed Rs. 150 for the costs in each of the above suits.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—No telegrams were received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 4 hours 17 minutes to 0 hour 40 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th Jan. were as follows:—

To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Calcutta via Agra...	4	10	2	7
,, Calcutta via Madras ...	37	43	2	52
,, Madras	30	30	1	54

KURRACHEE, 28TH, 11-45.—Direct line interrupted between Bagdad and Constantinople. Persian line still interrupted.

A CORONER'S JURY was empannelled on Saturday last at the Morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of a man, name unknown. It appears from the evidence of one Gopall Coosbaba, a ramoosee in the employ of one Wittoba, that on the morning in question, at about 10 o'clock, he found the body of the deceased lying on the Flats about a mile and a half from the Byculla Club. It was covered with a cumblee (blanket) across the chest, abdomen, and face, the right hand was open, and on it the ramoosee noticed stains of dried blood. He did not touch the body, but went and reported the circumstance to the police. Mr. Collello, the European constable, and a police sepoy came to the spot, the latter removed the cumblee from the body of the deceased, and an open clasp knife was found in the right hand of the deceased, and a cord tied round his neck. An empty bottle was also lying on his left side. Dr. Succaram Arjoon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, was of opinion that the deceased came to his death from the effects of the wound on his throat and loss of blood therefrom. The following verdict was recorded by the Coroner:—"From the evidence before it the jury is of opinion that the deceased committed suicide by cutting his throat."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 20th Jan. 1867.

OPEN 816½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs. 61,458	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchandize...	,, 2,28,055	0	11
Electric telegraph	,, 1,5[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Earth trains	,, 12,221	14	0
Total Rs...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

KATTYAWAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of 18th instant a correspondent, under the signature "M. O. E." recommends that the chiefs and people of Kattyawar "who have derived benefits from the rule of our Governor," should, as others have done, express their grateful feelings for such benefits in a [illegible]. You [illegible] less be glad to hear that the Bhyads and Grasias in the province, who have derived the greatest benefit, seriously contemplate doing so, and that the Waghers also intend joining in the movement, since, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, the peace and quiet that now universally prevail in the province never before existed, which can only be attributed to the mild and benevolent rule introduced in the province after His Excellency's assumption of gubernatorial powers.

RHADAMANTHUS.

Kattyawar, 22nd January.

FORT POLICE COURT.—28TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

DECEIVING A CHILD.—Koodabux Hoossein was charged with taking from a child in pledge a gold ornament of the value of Rs. 22, without the knowledge or consent of the owner. It appears that the defendant tempted the child by promising to give him some trinkets, and induced him to get the ornament surreptitiously from his house. The child brought the ornament and gave it to defendant, who presented to him some baubles worth about [illegible] annas, without the knowledge or consent of the boy's father, to whom the ornament belonged.

His Worship adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 100, or in default of payment to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months.

STEALING A BOX.—Luxmon Goven, an old offender, was charged with stealing, on the 27th inst., one wooden box, containing property of the value of Rs. 19, belonging to Samjee Abram; and pleaded guilty.

His Worship sentenced him to receive thirty stripes.

STEALING TURBANS.—Mohideen Mahomed was charged with stealing, on the 27th inst., two turbans and a piece of woollen cloth, the property of Saznajee Ramjee. Yesterday morning prisoner stole the articles from the prosecutor's shop in the Market, and was walking away with them, when he was stopped on the road on suspicion by a [illegible], who eventually arrested him.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the County Jail for six months.

GAMBLING.—Kasumjee Tyabally and four others were charged; the first with keeping a common gambling-house in Bazar Palla Street, and the rest with being found therein gambling with cards, dice, and money. A native policeman, who had obtained a warrant against the first prisoner, deposed to having gone to his house and seen the prisoners in the act of gambling on the 26th instant. Two dice and Rs. 7-11 were found lying on the ground.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty, and fined the first in the sum of Rs. 50, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for two months; and the four others Rs. 15 each, in default of payment of fine to be imprisoned for a fortnight each.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—28TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

CHEATING THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY.—Ameer Hajee Sally Mahomed, a dealer in chunam, was placed at the bar, and charged with cheating the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited.

Mr. Kelly, of Messrs. Kelly & Co., conducted the prosecution: and Dr. Reid, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, solicitor, defended the prisoner.

Thomas Williamson stated on oath: I am in the employ of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, and keep the account of the chunam that comes in and the mortar that goes out. My office is at the Frere Bunder, in front of the old Wares Bunder. I know the prisoner, who supplies chunam to the Company. He formerly supplied Joonas Baloo with chunam, which Joonas was in contract to deliver to the Company. Boats varying in number from one to five come to me daily. I do not know what each boat contains. About the 3rd or 4th of this month the prisoner came to me at my office at the Frere Bunder and asked me to give him a receipt for an extra box of chunam every other day. When chunam is brought to the bunder for delivery to the Company it is landed and placed into boxes, if there are any empty boxes. If there are no empty boxes it is then stored on the ground and from time to time placed in the boxes as the boxes get empty. I give the prisoner a receipt for the boxes of chunam when he comes and tells me that the boxes are filled, and after I have been myself to see that the boxes are so filled. The Company then take away that chunam from time to time as they want it: I mean a regular contractor does this. A box holds about thirty-six candies. When prisoner asked me to give him the receipt for the extra box every other day, he told me he would make our fortunes by it in six months, as seventy-five rupees he would give me for each box. He also told me that he would give me rupees five for every boat that Mr. Donaldson, the general foreman, had rejected, which I might pass. I then told the prisoner to go away, and that I would not comply with his request. After a few days he spoke to me again upon the subject. I told him again to go away. On the morning of the 16th instant the prisoner came to me and told me that Mr. Donaldson had rejected a good many boats of chunam, and he asked me to pass four boats that had been rejected that morning by Mr. Donaldson. I then said I would see about it. Afterwards I acquainted Mr. Donaldson about it. Prisoner also on this occasion told me that he would give me eighty rupees in advance if I would pass these boats. I acquainted Mr. Donaldson with this in the evening of the same day, and in consequence of what he told me I received the money (Rs. 80) from the prisoner on the following morning. Prisoner told me that the money was given to me in advance for passing boats rejected by Mr. Donaldson, and he repeated to me that he would give me seventy-five rupees for every box for which I would give him an extra receipt. Nothing else was said by prisoner, and he went away. This took place in my office at the Frere Bunder. Prisoner's partner, by name Soolman I think, came with him, but went out before the money was paid to me. No one else was present in my office, but there were witnesses in the next room when I had placed them, one named Bapoojee, another named Megga, and the third Fattoo Sawunt. After the prisoner had [illegible] I went to Mr. Donaldson's office and waited

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till he came there and I told him about it and gave him the money. I saw four boats which had been rejected by Mr. Donaldson on the 16th, and the number of the boats were taken down by me and given over to Mr. Donaldson. Two of the boats were taken away that day, and two remained there till the morning of the 17th. One new boat of chunam arrived before the morning of the 17th. On the morning of the 17th I and Mr. Donaldson went to see three boats. The chunam was examined by Mr. Donaldson, getting a sample up from each boat. He rejected the whole three boats, telling the prisoner that the chunam was very bad. Mr. Donaldson took the numbers of the three boats down, two of the numbers corresponded to the numbers taken down on the previous morning by myself. The memo. I [illegible] give in is what I made of the numbers of the four boats taken by me on the 16th January, on seeing the boat registers, produced by the boatmen.

Cross-examined by Dr. Reid: My salary is Rs. 50. I entered the service a year ago on Rs. 40. I got an increase of ten rupees in about October or November last. I did not report to Mr. Donaldson until the 16th instant the offer made to me by the prisoner on the 4th or 5th instant, as I did not like to report him. On the second occasion of his coming to me I told him I would report him if he came again. I did not report him on this occasion. The contract price of the chunam is Rs. 120 per box. I learnt this from clerks in the office. I know Ahmed Adam, who is a friend of mine. He did not give me the coat I have on my back or paid for it. He never made me presents. I have pointed out now in Court two men who were partners, or men of Ahmed Adam, who was the former contractor for chunam. Mr. Donaldson told me to keep witnesses when receiving the money from prisoner. They were all looking through holes as I had told them. I was afraid to take money, for how could I rob the Company. I am not sure whether if I had passed the boats of rejected chunam I could have been detected in [illegible] or not. Mr. Donaldson had the ultimate power of rejecting a boat of chunam, and everything I did in connection with it was under orders of Mr. Donaldson. I wrote the memorandum of numbers of the boats by Mr. Donaldson's orders. I do not know what Mr. Donaldson does with such memoranda. They are made for the purpose of seeing that the boats do not come in again after being once rejected. Prisoner's proposal to me was two of the boats whose numbers were down in the memorandum as having been rejected.

His Worship adjourned the further enquiry of the case till Thursday next, and admitted the prisoner to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 2,000, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 1,000 each.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—28TH JAN.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Mowersey Shamjee and Raojee Soonderdass vs P. Bowers, Master of the ship "Ismail."

AN APPLICATION FOR A JUDGE'S WARRANT.—On behalf of the plaintiffs Mr Nusserwanjee, pleader, applied to His Honor for a warrant against the defendant under the following circumstances. It appears that a short time ago 29 barrels of oil were consigned to the plaintiffs per the ship *Ismail*. Plaintiffs received only 24 barrels, and they filed a suit against the captain for the short delivery. The summons was issued against the defendant on Saturday last. The bailiff of the Court, accompanied by one of the plaintiffs, went on board to serve the summons upon the defendant but could not find him on board that day, so he again went this morning to serve the writ, and learnt from several men on board that the ship was to sail to Calcutta this afternoon. Under these circumstances Mr. Nusserwanjee applied for a Judge's warrant against the captain.

His Honor: Why can't you sue the owner?

Mr. Nusserwanjee: Plaintiffs did not know the owners of the vessel.

His Honor: Where was the ship registered?

Mr. Nusserwanjee: His clients could not say.

It appeared to the Court that it was a Bombay ship, and the owners might be in Bombay. There was no use of detaining the vessel, as it would in all probability return to Bombay in about two months, and when it returned the plaintiffs could very easily sue the captain, if the owners were not found during that time. Application refused.

LETTER OF CREDIT BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

(*From the Home News, Dec. 26.*)

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD, in the matter of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, gave judgment in the case in which the Asiatic Banking Corporation claimed, on the winding up of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, to be creditors in respect of bills of exchange amounting to £6,000, which had been bought from Messrs. Dickson and Co., of Ceylon, who had drawn them on the faith of a letter of open credit by which the Agra and Masterman's Bank authorised Messrs. Dickson and Co. to draw upon that bank to the extent of £15,000. The Vice-Chancellor said there was no contract between the Agra and Masterman's Bank in reference to these bills, and the courts of law had held that an acceptance of bills not yet drawn was no acceptance. The effect of allowing this claim would be to introduce a new instrument into the mercantile world. The claim must be disallowed, but he would give the applicants liberty to proceed at law in the matter. Mr. G. M. Giffard and Mr. Kekewich appeared for the Asiatic Banking Corporation, and Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Roxburgh for the official liquidator.

MR. LOWE ON THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. LOWE, Chief Justice Bovill, and Vice-Chancellor Malins, were among the guests at a dinner given by the master and wardens of the Merchant Taylors' School on Dec. 15 Mr. Lowe responding to a toast, delivered an address in defence of the House of Commons as it is, and contended that since the proroguing of Parliament the House had not received that treatment from assemblies of Englishmen to which its glorious past and its most useful and industrious present fairly entitle it.

I have never (he said) asked more for the House of Commons than this, that it should be tried by the same test as is applied to all other institutions in this country; that if it is objected to, people should point out in what respect it has failed; if it is thought to have failed, that the specific faults which have led to its failure should be pointed out, and that remedies should also be suggested, not vaguely and at large, but specifically and definitely. This is the challenge I have given. It has never been replied to, and therefore, notwithstanding all the obloquy poured upon us—notwithstanding that some critics have not been satisfied with passing in review our intellectual defects, but have even described our physical deformities, so that we, who for our ages are, perhaps, as good-looking as other people, are publicly denounced as little minded, humpbacked, one-eyed scoundrels—(laughter)—notwithstanding all this obloquy, I will venture to speak up for the House of Commons, and will say that you will probably get a worse before you get a better. (Cheers.) I will say further, that in the House of Commons you have an assembly eminently intelligent, and that no one acquainted with its debates can fail to be surprised how admirably members who are not in the habit of addressing the House acquit themselves with ability when it is necessary that they should speak, though they may not have had sufficient energy or adequate inducement before to display that ability. It is also eminently business-like, and I do not believe there is any assembly in the world which goes through the same amount of labour with the same amount of care, attention, and ability. It is an orderly assembly. Though it is more numerous than any other assembly, it keeps its members in order, or assists its speaker so to do, better than any assembly which ever existed; and this, without the aid of a bell, without the necessity every now and then of suspending the sitting for half an hour; in short, without any of those mechanical devices which are required elsewhere. ("Hear," and a laugh.) I will say, moreover, that as a body we are pure; our hands are clean; no "wire-pullers," no "lobbyers" frequent our lobbies to induce us to prostitute our high offices for the purpose of individual gain. Then I think I may also say that in the course of the last thirty years the House of Commons has erected a durable monument to its own memory in the improvements which it has made in our Government. No institution is perfect, and we have our defects. But I recur to the point I started with—before you change us away make quite sure that you are going to get something better in exchange. (Cheers.) Remember, the House of Commons amalgamates with all parts of the Government. If you injure it you injure every department of the public service, from the highest to the lowest. My voice was, therefore, raised strongly not against all change, but against any change that was hasty and ill-considered, because every change is irrevocable; and if a wrong step be taken, it is by no means to be measured by the direct injury which it occasions, but the mischief which it works indirectly cannot be calculated. (Cheers.) As this, therefore, is the first opportunity which I have had for many months of speaking in public upon this subject, I am most anxious to express the hope that these things will be well considered and cautiously dealt with. Like every good Englishman, I am prepared to bow to the majority of the intelligence and property of the country; and I have no doubt that whatever they do, if deliberately done, will be well done. But let nothing be done in a hurry. Let us think well before parting with the certain good we have, and accepting the very doubtful good which is promised in exchange for it. (Cheers.)

The new Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas (Sir William Bovill) expressed the satisfaction with which he had listened to the remarks of Mr. Lowe, to whom the country was so greatly indebted for his efforts to preserve the blessings of the constitution. Having heard the speeches delivered by the right hon. gentleman in the House of Commons, he should never forget the impression which they had produced upon that distinguished assembly; and those who have heard his remarks this evening could not do better than refresh their memory by the perusal of those speeches. Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins also referred to the signal services which the right hon. gentleman had rendered to his country. However he might be decried in what were called popular assemblages, the education and the thought of the nation would ever be grateful to him for the part he had performed.

TUKARAM—A STUDY OF HINDUISM.

BY SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, BART.

(*From the Fortnightly Review for January.*)

IT is a frequent complaint, to which, however, some brilliant exceptions must be made, that Anglo-Indian books treat of the bungalow and the camp, and not of native life and modes of thinking. The fact is that most of us lack either the time, or the opportunity, or the taste to go into native literature, and it is only by studying a people's literature, whether oral or written, that one can get a solid ground for understanding their thoughts. Of all classes of English residents in India, the missionaries alone have systematically made acquaintance with the modern vernacular literatures, but they have done so, as might be expected, rather with the purpose of influencing the natives, than with a view of placing a fair estimate of these literatures before the English public. Even the Sanskrit scholars, while throwing a flood of light upon the origin and early monuments of Hinduism, have, as was only natural, left its modern developments in comparative shade. Thus it has happened that the songs of Tukaram, the national poet of the Maratha people, have never been brought sufficiently into European notice. They have remained like rich moths floating about in the silence of a tropical forest, which have never been captured by the naturalist and transmitted to the museums of the north.

In speaking of Tukaram as a "national poet," we must do so with reservation, for everything in India is so broken up by caste, that real nationality does not here exist. Politically speaking, Tukaram has no direct connection with the history of the Marathas. Though contemporaneous with the great Sivaji (Tukaram died in the year 1649, or some say in the year 1628), yet the poems attributed to him contain no allusions to contemporaneous events, and his mind was far too exclusively religious to allow of his feeling any interest in the triumphs of his country. He writes like one who was altogether above the world, and patriotism therefore would have had no meaning for him. Again, it is only in a certain sense that Tukaram can be said to represent the national religion of the Marathas, because he was in reality the poet of one sect—the Vithoba-worshippers; and the Brahmans, as representatives of orthodox Hinduism, have, as a rule, always set their faces against him. And yet no poet has perhaps ever enjoyed a more profound popularity than Tukaram. His songs are in the mouths of the people continually. They are chanted to large audiences at numerous religious festivals, and throughout the Maratha villages they are sung at night by the peasant resting from his toil, and at early morning by the two women grinding together at the mill.

Of the life of Tukaram we know little, and yet perhaps all that it is necessary to know. We know his date approximately (namely, from about 1588 to 1628 or 1649), and we know that he was by caste and profession a Wani, or shopkeeper, in the village of Dehu, about ten miles from Poona. He is said to have had two wives, and to have been rather unhappy in domestic circumstances. Stories are related to show his extreme simplicity and ignorance of worldly matters. The biography of Tukaram was written in Marathi verse about 150 years after his death, by the religious poet Mahipati, and here we find ourselves surrounded by the atmosphere of miraculous legend. After a minute account of Tukaram's holy life and his many miracles, the work of Mahipati ends somewhat as follows:—

> "Tukarama proceeded to the bank of the river Indrayani and composed certain songs. He took farewell of all. Then a heavenly chariot, brighter than the sun, appeared; the eyes of all were blinded as by lightning. In this chariot Tukarama sat down, and ascended to heaven (Vaikantha). The holy men in the company saw a path into heaven; they heard bells ringing, and heavenly choristers (Gandharva) praising God. When the chariot had disappeared, they looked around—their eyes being no longer dazzled—but Tukarama appeared not on earth. Then they began to mourn. How could I tell in this book their great lamentations—great as the ocean? Everywhere they sought for Tukarama, but they sought in vain.
>
> "In the Saka 1571, the second day of dark moon of Phalgun, Monday, at four ghatikas in the morning, the teacher (guru) of the world, Tuka, disappeared. All the men continued waiting until evening, expecting his return. Afterwards the most of them departed, but his fourteen disciples continued fasting for three days. On the fifth day of the month his cymbal and cloak fell down, whereupon they departed, and having bathed, went to the temple. Multitudes came to see the cymbal and cloak. They celebrated none of the rites for the dead; they knew from these messengers that Tukarama was alive.
>
> "Tukarama had promised, while yet on earth, to a Lingayat Wani to appear to him at his death. Accordingly when the Wani felt his death approaching, he sent to Dehu for Ramesvar, Tukarama's younger brother, and his younger son. When they arrived, Tukarama appeared. The Wani alone perceived him, and made obeisance to him, and put sweet-smelling powder on his forehead, and garlands on his neck. The two then spoke together, and all marvelled, for they saw nothing but the garlands of flowers, which seemed as if suspended in the air.
>
> "To faithful men Tukarama still appears. Of this we have many witnesses. To Nilsba, Gosavi of Pinpalner, to Bahinabai, and Gangadhar he appeared in vision, and gave them instructions. This Tukarama, the friend of the world, the good teacher, has been found by us. He dwells in the hearts of all. Through him has this book been composed."

The above abstract of Mahipati's concluding verses (which is taken from a learned article entitled "The Story of Tukarama, from the Marathi Prakrit, with an Introduction by the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell," in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. iii. p. 28), may give some idea of the whole biography, which often reminds one of the life of St. Francis of Assisi, and is of course of no historical value. Its only importance to us is, as showing the posthumous conception of Tukaram formed by the Maratha people.

Tukaram's real life obviously consisted in his religion and in the songs wherein he embodied his religion. He was, as we have said, of the sect of the Vithoba-worshippers. This sect appears to have arisen in the fourteenth century. They are devotees of the image of Vithoba, who stands on a brick, with his arms akimbo, and with his wife Rukmini by his side, in a sacred shrine at Pandharpur, on the river Bhuna, to which hundreds of thousands of pilgrims annually resort. Vithoba is said to be an incarnation of Krishna, who was an incarnation of Vishnu. But some say that Vithoba was a Buddhist saint, defied by local reverence. And Dr. Stevenson (in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. iii. p. 64), describes the worshippers of Vithoba, or Vithal, as Bauddho-Vaishnavas, that is, as mixing up Buddhism with the worship of Vishnu.

It is not the purpose of the present article to enter upon any learned discussion of this question, but rather to present the religious thoughts of the sect, as we find them in Tukaram, without particular reference to their origin. But it may be generally assumed that Tukaram represents an eclectic form of Hinduism, into which a larger leven of Buddhism has found its way. And this is only one instance to show that Hinduism must never be regarded as a fixed religion, in which the past is stereotyped. It is, on the contrary, flexible and full of growth, and probably at this moment it is assimilating parts of Christianity, just as in the early centuries of our era it assimilated, differently in different places, the elements of Buddhism. Dr. Murray Mitchell indeed conjectures that even in the time of Tukaram, the Vithoba-worshippers had imbibed Christian doctrines from their Portuguese neighbours in Western India. But of this there appears no certain trace. Rather it may be said, that every sentiment in Tukaram may be traced to some Hindoo or Buddhist source. Tukaram was no religious innovator or reformer. He merely repeats the same thoughts which may be found in the poet Namadeva (A.D. 1327) and which were the stock ideas of the Vithoba-worshippers, though he expresses them with greater earnestness and intensity. If intense personal religion can be found anywhere, it can be found in Tukaram. It is impossible to avoid comparing his songs with the Psalms of David. They are the natural expression of a mind holding constant communion with God, *poured out, like the notes of a bird*, in all the occasions and various moods of life. Tukaram's songs are all in the measure called *Abhanga* (indestructible), which consists of a short trochaic ode or stanza, varying from six to sixteen verses of different length. The *Abhanga* is the easiest possible form of metrical composition. About five thousand *Abhangas* exist under the name of Tukaram (though the authorship of a great portion of them is of course doubtful), and these constitute the Bible of Vithoba-worshippers, and are considered by them more sacred and authoritative than the Vedas themselves.

In translating from the Marathi-Prakrit into English prose, the following specimens of the *abhangas* of Tukaram, care has been taken to render exactly line for line, and as nearly as possible word for word. Nothing has been added or omitted, and above all, it has been endeavoured to avoid superinducing a Christian colour over the thoughts of a Hindu writer. With this design, Tukaram's names for the Deity have been reproduced. Whenever the general name (*Deva*) is used, this has been translated "God; when Tukaram uses the various appellations of Vishnu, Krishna, or Vithoba, these have been given. The specimens are those *abhangas* which seemed most interesting to the writer of this article, but he believes them to be fair representatives of Tukaram's general thoughts and manner. A few explanatory comments have been added, where it appeared necessary.

"Sing the song with earnestness, making pure the heart;
If you would attain God, then this is an easy way.
Make your heart lowly, touch the feet of saints,
Of others do not hear the good or bad qualities, nor think of them.
Tuka says,—'Be it much or little, do good to others.'"

In this *abhanga* we have one of Tukaram's favourite summaries of the essence of religion. He opens with a reference to the controversy among the Hindu as to the mode of attaining God, or identity with God; namely, as to the three roads, the road of faith (*bhaktimarga*), the road of works (*karma-marga*), and the road of knowledge (*gnyána-marga*), Tukaram pronounces in favour of the road of faith. He always says that religion is a simple thing; consisting of singing a hymn, or taking the name of God, with faith and earnestness, and accompanying that act with purity of life and charity. In the concluding verse we have his usual method of concluding his *abhangas*,—"Tuká says." This method is not peculiar to Tukaram; it is usual with Namadeva and other Hindu religious poets. It conveys a sort of claim to authority and inspiration. The next specimen contains the same view as to the simplicity of religion.

(2.)

"If you regard another's wife as your mother, what loss is it?
If you refrain from blaming others or coveting their wealth is this any pain? tell me.
If when you sit down, you utter the name of Rama, what labour is that?
Tuka says,—'To obtain God, no other efforts are necessary.'"

(3.)

"There is no need to place the child in the mother's hands—
By her own instinct she draws it to her;
Why should I take thought? He whose business it is, will be responsible.
Without its asking, the mother keeps sweet things for the child,
(Else) in eating them she feels no satisfaction.
When it is engaged in play she seeks and brings it;
Sitting down, she presses it close to her breast.
When it is sick she is restless as the parched corn on the fire.
Tuka says,—'Take no thought for your own body—
The mother will not allow the child to be hurt.'"

This beautiful *abhanga* contains Turkaram's view of the tender care of God for the believer. It is imaged not under the paternal, but under the maternal relationship, with something of the feeling which prompts the Virgin-worship of the Catholic Church.

(4.)

"With all my heart, I am come to you for protection—
With body, and voice, and mind, O God.
Nothing else is admitted to my thoughts—
My desire remains fixed on you.
There is a heavy load on me,
Except you, who will remove it, O God?
I am your slave—you are my master,
I have followed you from afar.
Tuka says—'I have put in an execution for debt,
Grant me a meeting for the settlement of accounts.'"

The last two lines bear reference to the Hindu custom of a creditor sitting down before the door of his debtor, and refusing to move till his claims have been satisfied.

(5.)

"Lowliness is good, O God; then no man's envy will prevail.
By a great flood trees are carried away,
While the rushes there remain;
If the waves of the river come,
They bend low and the waves pass over them
Tuka says,—'This is the fruit of falling low,
No man's strength will prevail against one.'"

(6.)

"Give me smallness, O God: the ant enjoys the grain of sugar,
While the splendid jewel, Airavati, receives the blows of the hook.
Whoever has greatness in his body, for him severe afflictions are reserved.
Tuka says,—'Know this, you should be the smallest of the small.'"

"Airavati" is the elephant of India; and the poet says that his huge bulk brings on him the blows of the driver's hook; while the ant, through its insignificance, enjoys its sugar in peace. From a political point of view there is not much merit in the image.

(7.)

"Spitting out greediness, pride, and hypocrisy, I sing the praise of God;
I am become indifferent to my body, I have no other desire but one.
Considering wealth to be like poverty, I have put it aside.
Worldly distractions are removed, and Tuka remains pure.

(8.)

"For this cause I have endured toil—
Namely, that my last day might be sweet.
Now I have securely obtained rest,
The motion of my desires has ceased,
I rejoice at the outlay I have made,
By it have got good fortune.
Tuka says,—'Salvation is the bride I have married,
Now there shall be revelry for four days.'"

"Salvation" is in the original *Mukti*; that is, emancipation from the necessity of being born again into the world; in other words, absorption into the essence of God. Tukaram represents his feeling of the attainment of salvation as the conclusion of a marriage contract, which is worthy of being celebrated, after Hindu fashion, by a marriage feast of four days' duration.

(9.)

"When I demand my share, where then will you hide yourself, O God?
The saints are witnesses to your promise,
These signs are known to them.
I will sit at your door, as a creditor.
And will not suffer you to enter in.
Tuka says,—I am imperishable,
You bear the weight of Godhead."

This *abhanga* contains a carrying out of the same image as was contained in specimen (4). The last two lines boldly express the intensity of the soul's wrestling with God. The believer, by faith attains the sense of immortal power; while God, by reason of His divinity, has, as it were, a service imposed upon Him.

(10.)

"Pity, patience, calm, where these three are, there is the abode of God.
He came running to the house, and finding an asylum there, remains.
In the place where His praises are sung, as a crowd of beggars run (where there is a chance of alms), so he comes.
Tuka says—'By mention of his name, worship is performed, and God is obtained.'"

(11.)

"For thinking upon God no separate time is required,
It should go on at all times;
That mouth is blessed, which always utters 'Narayn.'
Learn to place your affections on the highest,
All else that is spread out is in vain,
So Tuka advises all men always."

(12.)

"Salvation is not difficult for us to obtain,
It is clearly to be found in the bundle on our back.
If we desire the pleasures of faith,
Our longing for them shall be satisfied.
You give, O God, each man his due and what is fit:
Acknowledging it to be good, I accept it readily.
Tuka says,—'If you like, give me this world,
But give me an asylum for my affections.'"

"If you like, give me this world (sansar)," is an expression of the extremest resignation, amounting to quietism. The great object of horror to the mind of a religious Hindu, is the prospect of being born over and over again into this miserable world. It is, according to Hindu ideas, the destiny of every unsaved, unemancipated man, to undergo eight million four hundred thousand transmigrations of the soul and births into the world. Tukaram's resignation to the will of God is so great, that he professes himself ready to bear this course of prolonged individuality, provided only that, as long as he is in this world, he may have God as the object of his affections.

(13.)

"He who is the source of holiness to shrines, he who is the fruit of all observances,
That very Brahma has come to Pandhar,
That we have seen with our own eyes,
The longing of the sight is satisfied.
The life of all life, the region of all happiness is standing, with his hands placed upon his hips.
The creator of mankind, the ocean of mercy,
The pitier of the poor, the destroyer of the wicked.
This is he whom the highest gods and the highest sages revere,
With form and without form.
Tuka says,—'Him whom the Vedas did not understand,
We have found out in singing his praises.'"

This *abhanga* contains Tukaram's devotional outburst on the sight of the image of Vithoba at Pandharpur. If it be idolatry, this is at all events not Fetichism. The idol, while worshipped by Tukaram is, and yet is not, God. The following specimens will show Tukaram's feeling more clearly. He says that God in mercy to us assumes the shape conceived of by the believer, and he shows that in all the ceremonies of worship there is something greater behind.

(14.)

"According as each man thinks,
So the Merciful One becomes.
To be with form, or formless, is His sport.
He has placed his foot on the brick.
As in sugar the whole substance (is uniform).
And no particle is defective, if taken separately, (so is God).
Tuka says,—'Whatever Hari does is still of the nature of the divine.'"

(15.)

"Pleasing You in your receptacle, I worship You;
But within You, there are fourteen worlds.
We make You dance and exhibit You for a show,
And yet You have neither form nor features.
For You we sing the hymn,
And yet You are beyond all words.
For You we have hung garlands,
And yet You are aloof from all creation.
Tuka says,—'Now taking form, think on my welfare.'"

(16.)

"Purifier of the guilty! protector of the poor! O Narayan,
May your form remain in my mind, and my tongue utter your name!
O Master of the Universe, and defender of your followers!
O life of the living! Tuka says,—'O God of Gods!'"

(17.)

"I have taken my stand at the door,
As a mendicant and beggar:
Send me as alms, O God, some sweetmeat of love!
Do not suffer the importunity of the beggar and his perpetual coming back.
Tuka says,—'A true gift implies no service rendered.'"

(18.)

"This perishable body, be sure that it will perish;
Why do you not give utterance to His name with your voice!
That name has saved crores and crores of people,
And has made them to sit down in Vaikunth.
There is nothing in the universe so real as this name,
What do you not remember it in your mind?
Tuka says,—'That name is above the reach of the Vedas,
But Gopal has given it to us without price.'"

A "crore" is ten millions. "Vaikunth" is the heaven of Vishnu. "Gopal" is a name for Krishna.

The following specimen contains a denunciation of the idleness of the external ceremonies practised at one of the periodical festivals of the Hindus.

(19.)

"When Jupiter enters Leo, the barbers and the priests enrich themselves;
In the mind are millions of sins,
But externally the man shaves his head and his beard.
What is shaved, that is removed,
But tell me, what is altered in the man?
His vices are not changed,
Which would be the sign of the removal of his sin.
'Without faith,' says Tuka, 'all is in vain.'"

(20.)

"This is called 'sin'—if doubt remains in the mind;
In the mind itself are both merit and guilt,
The highest good consists of noblest thoughts.
As is the seed, so are the fruits,
Excellent or inauspicious.
Tuka says,—'To purify the mind, that is good.'"

The following specimen contains one of Tukaram's summaries of morality.

(21.)

"Having gathered wealth by honest trade,
One should spend it with justice.
He alone will obtain an excellent end,
And will enjoy an excellent banquet,
Who does good to others, and knows not how to reproach them;
To whom others' wives are ever as sisters and mothers;
Who is merciful to the creatures, and cherishes cattle;
And in the desert gives water to the thirsty;
Who is calm and never blames any,
And exalts the dignity of his elders.
Tuka says,—'This is the fruit of ashramas,
The climax of asceticism.'"

The "ashramas" are the four divisions of a Brahman's life—bachelorhood, housekeeping, retirement, mendicancy.

Perhaps Tukaram's highest moral flight is contained in the following specimen.

(22.)

"He who calls those his own
Who are vexed and troubled,
He should be recognised as a saint,
God surely must dwell with him.
He that takes to his heart
One who has no protector,
And shows to his servants
The same kindness, which he shows to his sons,
Tuka says,—'Beyond all expression, he is the image of God.'"

The next is a declaration of indifference to wordly circumstances.

(23.)

"At one time one may carry water,
At another time one may repose on a couch.
As occasion comes, so must one be;
At one time many dishes,
At another time dry bread.
At one time riding in a carriage,
At another time on bare feet.
At one time splendid robes,
At another time worn-out garments.
At one time all riches,
At another time the endurance of poverty.
At one time the companionship of the good,
At another time connection with the bad.
Tuka says,—'Know that happiness and misery are indifferent.'"

The next *abhangas* express the poet's dependance on God.

(24)

"No one speaks by his own strength;
Beloved Bhagwant,—the voice is His.
The cuckoo utters a sweet note,
But he that teaches her is Another.
How should I, poor wretch, make answer?
The Lord of the world has given me the power of utterance.
Tuka says,—'Who knows His art who makes the lame to walk without feet?'"

(25.)

"I have seized the waste of the Powerful One.
Now how can I be harmed?
Make haste and come to me,—I will invoke you, O Vithal,
I need not look in all directions,
The instant I call you draw near.
Tuka says,—'I have no courage, but through your pity have become firm.'"

(26.)

"God feels great love for him
Who has abandoned the world;
He constantly walks behind him,
And Himself feels his joys and sorrows.
Whoso takes God's name,
God does his work for him.
Tuka says,—'Vithal is simple and tender in showing compassion.'"

(27.)

"We servants of Vithoba are not such,
That any one else should pity us.
Before the power of our Master all bow,
Kali Yug and Death are subjected to Him.
God feels pride in one who is stamped with His mark.
And who lays all his possessions at His feet.
Tuka says,—'May Narayan fulfil our longing prayer.'"

"Kali Yug" is the present degenerate age of the world, in which, according to the Hindus, religion has fallen away from its original purity.

The following specimen expresses the worthlessness of the outward signs of asceticism and sanctity, as compared with internal graces.

(28)

"Whoso is pure of heart and sweet of speech,
It matters not if he have a rosary on his neck or no.
Whoso has made clear the way of self-knowledge,
It matters not if he have clotted hair on his head or no.
Whoso is passionless towards his neighbour's wife,
It matters not if there be ashes on his body or no.
Whoso is blind to another's wealth and dumb in blaming,
You may point to him as a saint, says Tuka."

The following *abhanga*, has a certain interest as illustrating a point of philosophy. There are two schools among the Hindus with reference to the ultimate identity, or non-identity, of subject with object—of the soul with God. The *dvait* doctrine is that the soul remains distinct from God, and contemplates Him as an object. The *advait* doctrine is that the soul is ultimately made identical with God, and that the distinction of subject and object will cease. Tukaram, by illustrations of the force of habit, sets forth the strong hold which he believes the *dvait* doctrine to have upon the human mind. He says that praising God has become so much a part of his nature, that, even when he is identified with God, he will not be able to relinquish it.

(29.)

"At first he was one of Khandoba's mendicants,
By good luck he became a captain of horse;
But his beggar's cry would not stop,
His original nature would not depart.
At first he was a village astrologer,
Then a king's throne fell to his lot;
But his proclaiming of the almanac would not stop,
His original nature would not depart.
At first she was a servant,
Then she became chief queen;
But her running about would not stop,
Her original nature would not depart.
At first Tuka was the companion of saints,
Then he was identified with Pandurang;
But his repetition of the name of God would not stop,
His original nature would not depart."

Many of Tukaram's *abhangas* are expressive of a strong sense of sin, as may be seen from the following specimens.

(30.)

"I am fallen and a sinner, to thee I am come for protection,
Save me from shame, O Pandurang.
Your limits in saving the faithful are not known,
I am greatly fallen, O Pandurang.
Draupadi, your sister, was tormented by her enemies,
Yet you made her like yourself, O Pandurang.
For Pralhada's sake you became incarnate in the pillar.
Why have you forgotten me, O Pandurang?
Sudama, the Brahman, was plunged in poverty,
Yet you made him like yourself, O Pandurang.
Tuka says—'With my whole heart I have come to you for protection,
Let my sin be destroyed, O Pandurang.'"

(31.)

"My sin and my sorrow, my good and my bad qualities,
Remove, O Krishnu, Vishnu, Hari, Narayan.
Ejecting lust and wrath, which are my enemies,
Do you abide in my heart, O Pandurang.
Is there anything impossible if you would wish to do it?
You created the three worlds in mere sport.
Why should I teach the all-powerful?
Tuka says—'Pandurang, come.'"

On the other hand, it is a misrepresentation to say, as has sometimes been said, that the chief characteristic of Tukaram's writings is a restless and unsatisfied religious craving, as if he were seeking for something which he could not find. Far more characteristic of him is the sense of peace and satisfaction which his *abhangas* express, as may be seen above in specimen ([illegible] and also in the following specimens.

(32.)

"Who regards this restless world?
My friends are the people of Hari;
My time passes in musing upon God,
Accumulated pleasure remains.
I have no trouble, not even in dreams;
Night and day pass on.
Tuka says,—'The fruition of God is a feast of excell[illegible] flavour.'"

(33.)

"[illegible] passions are in this human life,
But by [illegible] made ourselves pure,
Now this universe has be[illegible]
We have washed away the sense of differences.
We dwell continually in the city of Brahma;
The face of pollution is not to be seen.
Tuka says,—'We shall for ever dwell in solitude,
And enjoy in Brahma the fruition of Brahma.'"

"The sense of differences" here introdu[illegible] one of those philosophical phrases which [illegible] ram, in an electric sort of way, frequen[illegible] himself of, without, however, lo[illegible] ing to the idea. He here spea[illegible] rid of the sense of difference ([illegible] ject and object, and the like), a[illegible] great thing to aim at. In a former specimen (29) we have seen him express a clinging to the *dvait* doctrine. Tukaram, like the Hindus in general, is extremely wavering in his point of view. He uses, and impairs his poetry by the use of, the metaphysical terms of Vedantism. But he is never really philosophical—only always moral and devout. The following specimens, with which we may conclude, are of a general human interest. They are written, or supposed to be written, at the close of the poet's life, when he is on the point of departing to Vaikunth, the heaven of Vishnu.

(34)

"I am going to my own village,
Accept my farewell.
Till this time I have lived in your village,
Continue to think kindly upon me.
Henceforth there will be no more going and coming.
All talk has come to its natural end.
Utter the names of Rama Krishna and Vithal;
Tuka is going to Vaikunth."

(35.)

"Within and without my house may you live happily;
Give my humble salutation to the elders.
To the sweetness of the honey the bee flies.
When the fold of the garment is torn, it cannot be replaced;
When the stream of the river has reached the ocean,
It never goes back.
Receive this word carefully;
Tuka has gone; he will never return."

(36.)

"O my friends, O good people, take the name of Rama.
Tell me truly, who is there beside?
'Although the gem of our village is lost,
Yet no one informed us,' so you will say;
Therefore I have made known to all my going.
One should not walk in the path of righteousness alone,
With loads of flags and the dinning of drums,
Go the servants of Hari to Pandharpur."

(37.)

"The Pandhari of the people is on the earth,
But I have to go afar to Vaikunth.
Whatever you do, you will not be able to find the way;
Therefore I make this loud announcement.
Behind me you will keep and raise lamentations;
Tuka will never more return.
So difficult is my way.
There is no royal road on my path."

(38.)

"Tuka has passed the test,
Wonder is felt in the three worlds.
Daily he utters praises;
This is his only act of service.
Tuka has sat in a heavenly car;
The saints see it with their eyes.
God was hungry for faith,
He has brought Tuka to Vaikunth."

"The test" is in Marathi *tuki*. This is of course a play on the word "tuka." The idea is identical with that of St. Paul—"I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course." The whole *abhanga* boldly represents Tukaram as already taken up in a heavenly car to Vaikunth; and it was doubtless the origin from which sprang the legends of Mahipati concerning Tukaram's translation to heaven.

Of Tukaram's poetry in general it may be said that his thoughts and expressions indicate, beyond question, a tenderness, a high morality, and a spirituality of devoutness, which perhaps most people would hardly expect to find in a Hindu religionist. It would be a mistake, however, to regard Tukaram as a representative of Hinduism in general. Hinduism has manifold shades of local and sectional variation, and the Hindu mind is such a mystery, even to residents in India, that it is always unsafe to generalise about it, or to speak of its tendencies, either for good or for bad, in a sweeping way. Tukaram can at most be only taken as a specimen of the Maratha Vithoba-worshippers. And even with regard to them, Tukaram represents rather the ideal standard, than the actual thoughts of the people. Large masses of the rude Maratha peasants sing the songs of Tukaram, with but very imperfect appreciation of their import. And the more cultivated Marathas tell you that the ideas of Tukaram belong to a higher and by-gone period of religion.

Still it is a considerable step towards understanding a people, to know what their ideal is. And a study of the specimens of songs above given may usefully serve to show what immense difficulties stand in the way of the missionary who wishes to supplant by Christianity the popular religion of the Maratha people. Obviously this religion, though springing out of a debased mythology, has yet elements in itself which are capable of answering to some of the higher aspirations of the mind. It must be hard to convince a people, who have Tukaram in their mouths, of the intrinsic moral superiority of the Christian doctrine. Those who have been bred in Christianity, and who look on Tukaram from without are able to see clearly his limits and deficiencies. They see that his spirituality is individual and subjective; that he leaves the people servants of the image at Pandharpur; and that his favourite precept "repeat the name of God," is liable to misinterpretation. They see that there is something thin and barren in the morality of Tukaram, and that it is but little adapted for leavening the manifold forms of an energetic human life. But those, on the other hand, who have been bred up in Tukaram, and know little else, and who look upon Christianity externally, from the point of view of a thousand prejudices, neither see these things nor can be easily made to see them. This constitutes the difficulty of the missionary, in so far as his object is to displace and supplant. To the attainment of such an object the very affinity which Tukaram shows to certain parts of Christianity is an impediment. But if instead of supplanting, it were thought allowable to accept, to a certain point, and to supplement Tukaram, then possibly there might be more chance of success. It is, however, the purpose of the present article, not to suggest practical measures, but merely to bring to notice a literature which the writer of these pages has himself found interesting.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on December 18, says:—

The Hon. Mr. Ashley's motion in the House of Representatives for the appointment of a select committee of seven to inquire "whether any acts had been done by any officers of the United States Government which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanours and whether such acts were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert, or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any department thereof," produced considerable excitement. The general impression was that it was premature and very faulty in expression. The Hon. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, the gentleman who has been mainly relied on to conduct the impeachment of the President when it shall be moved, at once suggested a modification of the resolution, so as to make it specify the officers referred to. It was not, however, modified, and to this alone is to be attributed its failure to receive the two-thirds majority required to suspend the rules in order that it might be received. The vote was—Yeas, 88; Nays, 49. Twelve members elected as Republicans voted against the reception of the resolution. Immediately after the adjournment of the Houses a number of these gentlemen came forward and informed Mr. Ashley that they were ready to vote for a less vague motion of inquiry. Mr. Ashley has consequently resolved to bring forward a motion to inquire whether the conduct of the President furnishes sufficient grounds for impeachment. This resolution will doubtless be carried; but it seems less probable now than it did at the opening of the session that the thirty-ninth Congress will do more than go through the preliminaries for a trial. Since it has been resolved that the Fortieth Congress is to assemble on the 5th of March, it has been urged, by the Eastern members particularly, that the trial itself had best be handed over to that body. The Western members have a strong feeling, however, against waiting.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF 1866.

(*From the Times' City Article.*)

DECEMBER. 31.

THE past year opened without parallel in supposed affluence, but with a certainty that a crash was at hand "such as would cause men for years there after to shrink from the very name of a new enterprise." The signs for the New Year are wholly different. Twelvemonths back every scheme was to be implicitly trusted. Now, the idea is that scarcely an undertaking exists that can be touched without the prospect of ruin. One folly is as unassailable by reason as the other. Meanwhile, every one conversant with business is conscious that a rob[illegible] and that the presen[illegible] ste[illegible] been a g[illegible] fluctuations [illegible] revulsion in [illegible] at Bombay, c[illegible] series of local [illegible] both here and [illegible] in London ex[illegible] among whom [illegible] been a single [illegible] claim that it i[illegible] rather tha[illegible] proach. It is [illegible] Liverpool houses [illegible] factory compromis[illegible] these have nearly al[illegible] ed out of or mixe[illegible] mania. As regards r[illegible] merchants and bankers [illegible] never been a period looking [illegible] cidents they have had to [illegible] have more steadily maintained [illegible] finance panic was wholly a[illegible] classes. It was purely a Stock-[illegible] and, although the entire public [illegible] indirectly compromised by it, t[illegible] of the immoralities connected [illegible] traced to a few hundred adr[illegible] side of that establishment [illegible] necessary to "make a m[illegible] fictitious premiums. The wreck having taken place, it is among persons of an equally questionable stamp that the fostering of litigation is now found a prosperous pursuit, and during the height of the storm there was a still more vile set who, by an organized circulation of false statements, contrived to imperil every institution known to be under extended liabilities. No one of moderate foresight, whether among ourselves or foreigners, could have been unaware of the dangers of a system by which joint-stock banks or discount establishments were rendering themselves answerable for deposits to the aggregate amount of about 100 millions, without taking the precaution of holding a reserve; but a want of prudence is not necessarily a proof of demoralization. It was this indiscretion alone that caused the crisis to assume any overwhelming proportions. Had there been no consciousness of weakness in such quarters, all the bubbles of the time might have been left to burst, and in many cases the concoctors would then probably have been prosecuted instead of escaping under cover of the confusion of a general state of anarchy. The lesson of the affair is that in the complicated nature of the existing business machinery of the United Kingdom a very small knot of sanguine simpletons or deliberate rogues may bring about incalculable mischief unless due watch be kept at all points, just as in proportion to the wealth and civilization of a city might be the consequences of a raid by a few plunderers. Let the large joint-stock banks and kindred establishments do their duty, and henceforth, although we must expect periodical follies, we shall never see a collapse that will necessitate any appeal for Government interference, or inflict any injury except upon incorrigible dupes. In relation to the losses sustained during the past year it is to be remarked that although nominally of fearful magnitude, they have actually in a national sense been unimportant. There have been no disastrous foreign loans or public works that must be left to fall to decay. All the money we have sent abroad on speculation would probably not exceed the annual amount received thence for dividends. The professional promoters and the insolvent traders who have contrived to turn their business over to Limited Companies at heavy sums for their "good-will" have received what others have been defrauded of, and the money is still in the country. It is only in the disappearance of premiums and the fall in prices of securities that an adverse condition is to be found. Perhaps 50 or 100 millions may have vanished in that way; but, as the securities, such as they are, still exist in our hands, and their intrinsic nature cannot in any degree depend on their quoted worth, there has in this respect been no sweeping away of tangible property. A return of confidence will gradually reverse the movement, and it is satisfactory already to be able to point out that, compared with a year ago, the present prices of the English funds show an increase of more than 24 millions in the total value of the investments held in that shape. With regard to impending dangers for the opening year there are none that can be defined. The general preparations for war or defence among all nations may to hopeful minds seem a proof of the extent to which war in the present state of society is contemplated with dread, and thus be construed as a guarantee for peace. Meanwhile, they will have the effect of causing people to be guarded in their commitments. Last year one point of apprehension consisted in the speculative extent of our shipments to the United States, but these were summarily arrested by the panic without resulting in loss from failures, although the extent of the inflation that was thus checked was shown by a rise of 45 per cent. in the premium on gold in New York on the withdrawal of credits on this side. Since that time the transactions between that two nations have probably been conducted with prudence. Caution is now more than ever necessary. The last report of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington pointed out the contingencies to be apprehended unless a system of contraction should forthwith be adopted; but it is stated to be certain that Congress will legislate in direct opposition to his views. To those who believe in the essential conditions of Free Trade and a solid currency the conviction must be plain that the United States are tending toward economical difficulties that will surpass anything in former experience, and may result in perturbations sufficiently sudden and violent to upset for a time all the engagements of the country, although nothing can stay its permanent progress. Among our manufacturers and merchants it is therefore to be assumed all requisite care will be exercised. In other respects, strange as the assertion may appear, after the crowd of troubles lately witnessed, every thing seems sound, and it may be considered that in no instance has a year opened with better promise than that which attends upon 1867.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S ANNUAL COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

MY annual reviews of the Cotton trade have for several years past contained one feature in common; they have all recorded extraordinary fluctuations in price, and have uniformly designated the season under review as a very memorable one.

I cannot on this occasion do better than repeat the same phrase; the year 1866 has been a very memorable one, whether we regard the extraordinary fluctuations in price or the almost magical changes in the aspect of Cotton supply; it has been a year fertile in surprises, baffling all commercial calculations, and altogether without parallel in the history of the Cotton trade.

The conclusion of the American war in the spring of 1865 produced a tremendous fall in the price of Cotton, and midding American declined (by various stages) from 2s. 6d. to nearly 1s. per lb. and fair Dhollerah from 2s. to 9d. per lb. This excessive fall caused an extraordinary reaction, and prices advanced in the autumn of 1865 to 2s. per lb for American Cotton, and 1s. 7d. per lb. for fair Dhollerah. From this extreme elevation there was a considerable fall, and the year 1866 opened with middling American at 21d. and fair Dhollerah at 17½d per lb. Public opinion at that time was strongly in favour of a year of high prices—the demand for goods was active in Manchester, spinners well employed and trade fairly remunerative, the supply of Cotton was expected to be barely sufficient for the year, and three millions of bales was considered an ample estimate of the import into Great Britain. The quantity of old Cotton remaining in America was a vexed question, but two millions of bales was the favourite estimate of the aggregate supply from the close of the war to 1st September, 1866, the result proved nearly 2,600,000); great confidence was felt by importers, and large orders were being sent to all foreign markets; no one had the most distant suspicion of the catastrophe that was so near at hand.

The first three months of the year witnessed no very decided change in the position of the market. Prices [illegible] a little under increasing estimates of th[illegible] in America, but the [illegible] between 19d. and 20d. for [illegible] 16d. to 17d. for fair Dhol-[illegible] from India were remarked [illegible] most people thought they [illegible] and would all be needed [illegible] up the deficiency in [illegible] tock continued small [illegible] arch, was only 340,00[illegible] persons expected [illegible] to exceed 6[illegible] haps th[illegible] own in [illegible]

During June and July the fluctuations in prices were chiefly between 13d. and 14d. for middling American and 9d. to 10d. for fair Dhollerah, the stock keeping near a million of bales. The war between Prussia and Italy on the one side and Austria on the other, broke out in June and closed suddenly in July, and had very little effect on the market; the long continuance of the Bank rate at 10 per cent. (from 11th May till 16th August) was more severely felt, never was mercantile credit so shaken or the usual facilities for obtaining money so contracted, and the wonder is that our market bore up so well. At last the long expected relief came, and in a few weeks the rate of discount was lowered from 10 to 5 per cent., but the usual effects did not follow; the langour and prostration of the commercial community suffered no abatement, the crisis was found to have cut into the vitals of the country, exposures of reckless and unprincipled business followed each other in rapid succession, and such disgraceful revelations were made of the interiors of some of the large banking and other public companies, that British commerce, as a whole, came under a cloud of discredit. Perhaps the most disappointing time in our market was the beginning of September, when midding Upland Cotton was sold at 13d, fair Dhollerah at 9d. and midding fair at 7½d. per lb. The opinion was then general that the growing American crop would reach two to two and a half millions of bales, and a continuous decline in the price of Cotton was looked for, the favourite opinion in Manchester being that in 1867 there would be a plethora of Cotton with prices at 10d. for American and 7d. to 8d. for fair Surats.

About this time a new train of causes came into play, which gave a totally different complexion to the market, and makes the opinions held then appear almost ludicrous. A great change for the worse occurred in the accounts of the American crop. The season throughout had been a bad one, but there was a disposition to take the best view of the case, owing to the gross mistake fallen into the previous season, and it was not till the middle of September that the bad accounts of the crop were fully believed, even in New York. But about that time such wretched accounts were received from all parts of the South that quite an excited feeling sprang up in that market, and prices advanced 10 cents. per lb., and the effect here was so powerful that midding Upland Cotton rose to 15½d. and fair Dhollerah to 11½d. by the middle of October. Serious attention was also drawn to the stoppage of shipments from India; during August, September and October the exports were almost nil, and it began to dawn upon the minds of consumers that Surats would become very scarce.

Trade in Manchester, however, would not respond to the movement in the raw material; a serious change for the worse had been gradually creeping over that market, the healthy demand for goods, which had continued with little interruption for the first eight months of the year was giving way to depression, great complaints were heard, that the buying power was deficient, and stocks began to accumulate in the hands of producers; many people were of opinion that the large production of high priced goods was becoming too much for the wants of the world, and that nothing but low prices for the raw material could restore Manchester to healthiness. During all November the depression lasted, and the position of the spinners and manufacturers grew so bad that great efforts were made to reduce the consumption by working "short time" on a large scale; several districts actually adopted it, and for a few weeks the consumption was probably reduced 5,000 bales per week. A fine open picking season in America also led to more cheerful estimates of the crop, and coinciding with the depression in Manchester, pushed back our market 1½d. per lb., and middling Uplands went to 13½d. and fair Dhollerah to 10½d. But this reaction was only temporary, the question of insufficient Cotton supply came up again prominently in the month of December. The stock of Cotton in this port ran down with alarming rapidity, the shipments from India continued unaccountably small, and more full and reliable reports were received of the miserable yield of the crop in America. The favourite estimates from that country settled down at 1½ to 1¾ millions of bales and 2 millions was almost universally abandoned even by the large crop men. The advices regarding the Egyptian crop came as discouraging as those from America, and altogether the horizon of Cotton supply seemed overcast for spinners. During the last three weeks a very large demand from the trade has been felt in this market, and prices have recovered the decline of November. Strange to say, Manchester has fully shared in the improvement; the short time movement has almost entirely died out, and stocks of Goods and Yarns have been pretty well cleared away. The position of the trade is undoubtedly still bad, a[illegible]ost producers are working to a serious [illegible] but there is no prospect of any effect[illegible] being given to the consum[illegible] [illegible]nd we estimate it [illegible] the kingdom [illegible] [illegible]oly 50,000 bales per we[illegible]

The [illegible]aking on Friday morning was anxiously looked for, and when it was announced that the excess in the actual over the estimated stock was 90,000 bales, considerable surprise was felt, and a subdued tone was imparted to the market; prices eased off ½d. per lb from the extreme point, which, however, has been recovered to-day on an unexpected resumption of large business, and the market closes for the year with middling Uplands at 15d., fair Dhollerah at 12½d., fair Egyptian at 17d., and fair Bengals at 9d. The actual stock proved to be 516,000 bales, and the excess was chiefly in East India sorts.

My review of the year would be incomplete without a brief notice of Egyptian Cotton. The last crop of that staple turned out less than even the smallest estimates, and the import is only 167,000 bales, against 333,000 bales last year. The consequence has been that the spinners of fine Yarns have been excessively incommoded, and for several months fair Egyptian Cotton ranged from 20d. to 24d. per lb. when American was at 12d. to 14d. a discrepancy of price quite unprecedented. From the Brazils the supply showed a small increase on the previous year, but it did little to make up for the scarcity of Egyptians, while the import of West India and Peruvian Cotton fell off materially.

THE prospects of Cotton supply for the coming year are, it must be admitted, the reverse of favourable, indeed it would be no abuse of language to call them alarming, but prognostications of the future have been so conspicuously at fault of late years that it needs no small degree of courage to venture upon approximate estimates. The utmost any publicist can do is to present a fair statement of the most reliable information that can be obtained, and if it afterwards happens that such information proves incorrect, it is the fault of the subject rather than of the writer. It must also be remembered (a point often forgotten) that *price* has a great deal to do with supply, and estimates that would be verified at a given standard of price often prove quite erroneous because values have altered.

Our two principal sources of Cotton supply are now America and India; each of them during the past year gave us far more than was calculated upon; how do matters stand for the coming year? [illegible] will first refer to America. We have every reason to believe that the past season has been unusually bad one. During the writer's pre[illegible]e in New York in September and October, [illegible]nanimous report brought by every traveller [illegible] the South was that the Cotton crop looked [illegible]ched, and the opinion was frequently ex[illegible]ed that it was the worst season that had been within memory. There could be no doubt [illegible] substantial truth of this, for many Nor[illegible] men who had tried planting for the first [illegible] were ruined and were returning to the [illegible]rth in disgust. The prevalent opinion then, [illegible]en amongst experienced and cautious mer[illegible]ants, was that 1½ millions was a reasonable [illegible]imate.

[illegible] the date to which these remarks apply, [illegible] open picking season was experienced, [illegible]dency to increase estimates; [illegible]ion in public sentiment has [illegible]wing to the very poor out-[illegible]s and the favourite estimates [illegible]able men, so far as the writer's [illegible]nds, are 1½ to 1¾ millions of [illegible]ss inclined to look for a mistake [illegible] usual, for the experience of the [illegible]as induced unusual [illegible]mates, and I am incl[illegible] [illegible]es as a full estimate [illegible] [illegible]t 900,000 bales [illegible] import of 1,16[illegible] with an early [illegible]

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The import during the latter half of next year will depend very much upon the prices ruling here. The growing crop in the Bombay Presidency is said to be large and good, and so also the Bengal crop; but it cannot be too often repeated that the supply from India for any given year is in a great measure the result of price. If a shilling per lb. for fair Dhollerah is maintained all through the spring, we should expect liberal shipments from Bombay after February, but not greater than last year. From the other Indian ports they might be larger than the previous year, still we think that at the end of the year there will remain a large deficit in our import, as compared with that of 1866. At a guess I should put the aggregate import of Indian Cotton at 1,400,000 to 1,500,000 bales, against 1,850,000 into Great Britain this year. It may be remarked, however, that if prices run very high in the spring, say to 15d. for fair Dhollerah, a powerful stimulus would be given to shipments from India, which might be felt in an increased import into Liverpool in the latter half of the year. It may be added that the enormous import of Indian Cotton this year was drawn from the East by the stimulus of 16d. to 18d. per lb for fair Dhollerah, and 12d. to 13d. for Bengal. These prices ruled in this market from October to April, and nearly the whole year's supply of Indian Cotton was bought or contracted for during their currency. When prices of Indian Cotton rule moderate say about 10d. per lb. for fair Dhollerah, there is reason to believe that the native consumption of India absorbs a large quantity, while at 15d. per lb. much of that would be sent abroad.

From Egypt the accounts are very discouraging; the sanguine estimates made early in the season have all vanished; the yield in the interior is reported to be poor, and the very moderate receipts at Alexandria confirm this. The favourite opinion appears to be that the crop will not much exceed the last, but perhaps it may be safe to allow for an import of 300,000 bales of Mediterranean Cotton into the kingdom, against [illegible] last year and 411,000 bales in 1865.

From Brazil the accounts are also unfavourable, and merchants in the trade expect a deficiency in the supply. Receipts and shipments are certainly small to date, but it would not be safe to estimate the import of 1867 at less than this year, and putting West India and other sundries on the same footing, the aggregate supply to Great Britain for the year would be as follows:—

	1867.	1866.
American	900,000 bales.	1,163,000 bales.
East India......	1,450,000 „	1,848,000 „
Mediterranean.	300,000 „	200,000 „
Brazil..........	400,000 „	408,000 „
West India,&c.	150,000 „	131,000 „
Total	3,200,000 bales	3,750,000 bales.

These figures show a falling off in the import of [illegible] bales as compared with the past year, and a deficiency of fully 350,000 as compared with the deliveries for consumption and export (3,572,000 bales), so that if the same rate of delivery were maintained for 1867 the stock at the end of the year in Liverpool and London would be reduced from 581,000 bales to nearly 200,000. Of course such a result as this could not be allowed, and at least 400,000 to 500,000 bales would be kept in the ports; so that on the theory of supply we have given, the deliveries for home consumption and export would have to be curtailed 200,000 bales in 1867, as compared with 1866.

The great question is therefore narrowed to this—what price can Manchester afford to pay for the manufactured article, and yet keep the looms and spindles of Lancashire working full time? Beyond doubt the state of trade is at present unhealthy, and the production generally is being made to stocks, nor is it likely that merchants for distant markets will afford relief, for the experience of several ruinous seasons has convinced them that high-priced goods shipped abroad are a most dangerous investment. The bad result of our last harvest also threatens us with a year of dear bread, which will injuriously affect the home trade. Still, we doubt if sufficient pressure can be brought to bear upon spinners to induce them to limit their consumption at present. There is so little power of combination among them and so much difficulty in dealing with the operatives that they will work to a loss rather than go to "short time." But the view of supply given above, if realized, will necessitate, at some time or other, a decided resort to short time, and therefore it appears probable that at periods of next year higher prices will rule than those current now, for it seems that nothing but higher prices will restrict consumption.

It would, however, be very dangerous to enter into distant operations on the strength of higher prices, for oft-repeated experience has shown us that periods of extreme prices are sure to beget a disastrous recoil; the lesson of the past year ought never to be forgotten by the mercantile [illegible]

With [illegible] single remark [illegible] Bank of England are appr[illegible] [illegible] rate of known, and for some time [illegible] interest must be low, but the certainty of dear food and the probability of dear Cotton will ultimately create a reaction, and perhaps raise the rate of discount pretty high before the end of the year.

WHAT TO BUY.

A SERIES OF POPULAR ARTICLES ON INVESTMENTS.

No. I.

(From the Economist.)

The state of the money market indicates that much money is lying idle which the owners do not know what to do with. Confidence is said to be shaken, and in many things is shaken. But as soon as any investment is proffered in which the public have faith, be it a Russian loan, or a Queensland loan, or a Victoria loan—the sums subscribed commonly exceed the sum asked for. There is evidently a mass of money craving for a safe and not extreme income, if only it knew where to find it.

We propose, therefore, to devote a series of articles to the description and discussion of the various sorts of practical investment, and we shall try as far as we can to make these articles of a popular cast and easily comprehensible [illegible]. We shall not, indeed, refrain from [illegible] principles or abstain from giving reasons; nobody ought to put their money where they do not understand, and the sole use of such articles as these is to make them understand. But we shall abstain as much as possible from columns of figures which frighten many, and shall embody in as homely illustrations as we can, the doctrines we inculcate, and the arguments by which we sustain them. The doctrines are by no means the worse on that account.

A piece of advice now most commonly given is wholly wrong. Safe men say, "Why cannot people be content with the old things? Why [illegible] they be rushing into something new. That sort of experimentation causes panics. We should have no such calamities if every one adhered to tried and stable investments as *I do*." Such advice as this has been going on from the beginning of money, and has never convinced those to whom it was said. A large number have always preferred new undertakings. And the counsel is not only practically unconvincing, but intrinsically absurd. There is a great deal of new capital—by new saving—every year, and that saving must be invested somewhere. But old investments are occupied, just because they are old. If A buys consols, B must sell consols, and therefore B's money has to be invested; an equal sum of capital still seeks employment. Some one must start some new undertaking, else new capital cannot be employed. [illegible] might as well attempt to feed an augmenting population on unaugmenting food, as to invest an augmenting wealth in old and tried undertakings.

The first answer to the question, How am I to invest my money? m[illegible] in the fo[illegible] ascribed to our Scotch neighb[illegible] question. We must ask, wh[illegible] that is safe for one person, is [illegible] another, and much which may [illegible] mended to one person must [illegible] shunned by his neighbour. The [illegible] the whole subject, and unless [illegible] perceived, the entire discussion [illegible] it has never struck pe[illegible] [illegible]ld have interest for [illegible]ys been offered it, [illegible]lways been famil[illegible] [illegible] old maid or [illegible] [illegible] for them [illegible] cult for them to get interest on their money. Persons who really knew nothing of what they were doing, who are incapable of learning anything to the purpose about what they are doing, began to buy shares or to subscribe for shares because they heard others were gaining much by shares. They did not know the City world; they did not know that no one ever tells you when he loses, but that most tell you (and the consummate practitioners drop adroit and delicate hints) when they gain. Accordingly these uninstructed people came into what was in its own way a most instructed world, and naturally lost all the property which they brought there.

A man who gets interest for his money should ask, "Why do I have this money? Who made this money? I could not make a sixpence myself; if the money had staid in my drawer, it would never have got any more, *why* then did it get any more?" This may sound very commonplace, almost trivial. But there is a profound saying of a great English writer that half people's errors, and those the most important, were caused by people being unwilling to accept anything so "poor" as the truth; anything which sounded so plain, easy, and unexacting. But many aching hearts would have been far easier now, if this time last year they had been humble enough to act on these mean and simple considerations. Many a growing number of people ask not *why* do I get my interest, but how shall I get more interest? and these are the legitimate prey of speculators and knaves.

The primitive considerations in money are two. Firstly, Whose labour do you propose to get a share of? 2ndly. What is your certainty that you will get a share in it? Persons who want to understand the income, should sit with folded hands, should lock themselves into a room till they can answer these questions plainly, and to their own satisfaction; they should think of them when they wake of a morning, and not rest while there is any difficulty they do not understand. These questions raise two distinct topics of reflection, which must be kept apart or the subject is in a maze. The efficiency of the industry in which the investor proposes to take part, and the guarantee which the investor has that if he lends his money he will really get a share in that industry. Suppose, for example, a person buys a railway debenture, he has to consider the goodness of the railway, that is, its capacity of yielding a revenue proportionate to the capital invested in it, and so leaving a balance over and above working expenses; and next what rights the debenture gives him, and how he would enforce those rights if needful. A great many people have had a very dismal light cast on the last part of the subject, and have found that when there is confusion, or when debentures have been issued in excess, it is by no means easy to get debentures paid. The railway may be insolvent, or the legal validity of the debenture may be defective.

Unquestionably the complex structure of our pecuniary system makes it at first difficult to say whose labour you are really getting the produce of. But the difficulty of doing it is an additional reason why it should be done,—in proportion to the number of links in a chain, is the risk that the chain may be broken, and unless each link is sound, those who rely on it may be ruined.

Suppose, for example, A deposits 1000*l.* at a bank at 3 per cent. interest, whose labour does he share, or propose to share? The banker is not a producer; he sits in his place, and makes nothing, and possibly could make nothing. But he lends; that is to say, he endeavours to share in the produce of the labour of other people. The bulk of the loans of bankers are to the industrial classes upon bills of exchange or in some analogous form. If the banker make good loans he is safe, and if he makes bad loans he is unsafe.

The loans of a banker are of two sorts, one in which he has actual property pledged to him like a pawnbroker, and in this case the depositor proposes to share in the skill and labour of the banker in estimating the value of such property: and much more commonly the banker lends to business people on bills of exchange, which are really on the promises of A, B, C, D, and E, combined or separate, to repay him. Here the depositor proposes to share in the skill of the banker in judging of these persons, and of the likelihood they will make money, in which first the banker and then the depositor will have a share.

It may be said that some lenders do not trust industry or trade at all—that their security is political and not economical. It may be said that a person who buys into the English funds or the French funds, trusts the English or French Government, and need not consider any entity further or more remote. But a Government for this purpose is only a taxing machine; it is as the late Sir George Lewis once said, "an engine by which the nation may be plundered;" it is, in plain English, a force by which a part of the produce of the industry of subject people may be, if there is enough, and if it chooses, and other people choose, be paid to the foreign creditor. In this case, as everywhere, you have to consider whether the industry is productive or barren, that is, in this case, whether the people are rich or poor, and also what is your means of getting at that industry in case of need. This inquiry cannot be really answered without asking what is its form of Government, not only what is the opulence, more or less, of the nation? Does it give certain rule to the honest class—or, at any rate, to the propaying class of the nation, or does it give power, or the chance of power, to an anti-paying or dishonest class. And it is always to be observed that no Government is bound to pay anything which it did not promise to pay. Now the debts of States are by a curious national phenomenon contracted in the form most convenient to borrowers, and in one cardinal respect least convenient to the lender. They are perpetual annuities, that is Government undertakes to pay you so much interest every year for ever. But it undertakes no more. A great number of the simple class who invest in the funds are utterly ignorant of what they are doing. They have no notion that they are not as sure of their principal as of their interest. Of course they have only bought the perpetual promise of the Government, and what the value of that promise will be in the market hereafter, will depend on the future credit of the Government, on war or peace, on the comparative popularity of other investments, and on a hundred other considerations.

There is, indeed, an exceptional case in which you lend to a prodigal who leaves property in pledge, and you propose to yourself to get the interest, not from him, but from his pledge. You know you say to yourself, "That such a fool as A. B. will never come to good, and, therefore, I must fill off what he leaves with me." But for our present purpose such loans may be neglected,—common investors are not going to lend to prodigals. We name the exception that we may not be open to theoretical censure, and not for the purposes of practice.

The reason, therefore, [illegible] the question, how am I to invest my money? can only be truly answered by [illegible] as to the person inquiring, [illegible] persons are able to judg[illegible] the industrial process, [illegible] and others of another stag[illegible] Some are capable of g[illegible] themselves, others of [illegible] [illegible]enture, others of u[illegible] But in each cas[illegible] [illegible]th creator, a[illegible] [illegible]vantage whe[illegible] [illegible]hem to [illegible] [illegible]vanta[illegible]

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11¼d. „
„ 2 do.	1s. 11d. „
„ 1 do.	1s. 10¾d. „
On demand	1s. 10½d. „
On Scotland do. On Ireland do. Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 10½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do.. ... ... 5 „
3 do.. ... ... 4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent; Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
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EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11¼d per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11d.
2 do.	at 1s. 10¾d.
1 do.	at 1s. 10½d.
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10¼d.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5
Do. 12 do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances [illegible]er Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

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The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

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Bombay, 1st January 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

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London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight ..	..at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
3 do. ..	..at 1s. 11¼d. „
2 do. ..	..at 1s. 11d. „
1 do. ..	..at 1s. 10¾d. „
On demand ..	..at 1s. 10½d. „
On Scotland and Ireland ..	..at 1s. 10¾d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	..at 1s. 10½d. „

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 6, King William Street, London; and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; and *on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on fixed deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 6 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th January 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Rs. 91,93,000 (£919,300).
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Rs. 45,96,500 (£459,650).
Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Praunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London..........No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ „ 12 „ „ 6 „

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital Rupees 5,881,350.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
[illegible]RAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
[illegible] WADIA, Esq.

[illegible] Directors.
[illegible]ON, Manager.

[illegible] ASSURANCE [illegible]y for the FIRE [illegible] CLARK & Co.

[illegible]NCE COMPANY [illegible] One Million Pounds Sterling. AGENTS in Bombay, [illegible]INLAY, CLARK & Co.

[illegible] SCOTTISH MARINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Sub[illegible] Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in FINLAY, CLARK & Co. [illegible]eet.

[illegible]IC FIRE AND MARINE IN[illegible] COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPO[illegible] PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, [illegible]ndersigned having been appointed [illegible]NE DEPARTMENT of the above [illegible] accept RISKS and issue POLI[illegible] [illegible]cie, &c. by Vessels to the United [illegible]ent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or [illegible]WART, LATHAM & Co., Agents. [illegible] 1866.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £735,000. Revenue exceeds £365,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £30,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— „ EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurance may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from quinquennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	0	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Secretary.
Church Lane, Bombay, 16th March 1866.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	3	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]H. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
[illegible]LVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
[illegible]H. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
[illegible]MES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
[illegible]WARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
[illegible]RK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
[illegible]ARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
[illegible] FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
[illegible]G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
[illegible]N ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
[illegible]RT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

[illegible] LAURENCE [illegible]
[illegible]HN ANTHONY [illegible], Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
[illegible] HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for [illegible]xceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having [illegible] Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

[illegible] the entire profits, without any deduction [illegible]anagement, are allotted to the Assured. [illegible] will be found to be more advantageous [illegible]olders than an apparently larger proportion of the [illegible], subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras............	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„ DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	„ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„ ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	„ DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)
11th July 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Contractors' temporary RAILS, POINTS, and CROSSINGS. Also a Lot of Contractors' TOOLS. Apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS "ELEPHANTA" and RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, a CHESNUT ARAB HORSE. Age six years. Height fourteen hands, two and an eighth inches. Quiet. A steady Charger. The property of an Officer. A Certificate of Soundness from Mr. Stephens with the Horse. Can be seen at No. 16 Tent, Strangers' Lines, the Esplanade. Price Rs. 750.

FOR SALE, a patent improved three process BRICK MAKING MACHINE (by Clayton & Co.) complete in every respect with a 13 horse power high pressure Steam Engine. Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
27 Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1866.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 10-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lathes, gins &c.

One independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diameter.

One Ten-inch slide and screw cutting lathe 18 feet broad Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. 27 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS of Messrs. WESTLEY RICHARDS & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breach loading Carbine, with moulds, all complete (reduced price)	Rs. 120
A Double Barrel Rifle, 16 Guage	„ 750
Cartridges	„ 55 per 1,000
Caps	„ 6 per 1,000

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED.

NO. 1042 OF 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—HINDUSTANI SCHOOLMASTERS, who can speak and write both Hindustani and English, are required. They will be appointed on Salaries of Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, and Rs. 35; and hardworking and efficient men may calculate on promotion as soon as their work tells on their Schools. The application should be written both in English and in Hindustani by the applicant's own hand, and should state (1) his age, (2) where he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge of Hindustani and of English, (4) his experience as a teacher, (5) his present situation and salary, and (6) the least Salary he would commence on; and should contain copies of his Testimonials made by his own hand.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 4th December, 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR—No 1478 of 1866-67.—SCHOOLMASTERS are required in Berar, commencing on Salaries of Rs. 125, Rs. 100, Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 a month.

2. The application should be written in English and in Marathi, both in the Modi and in the Devanagari character, by the Applicant's own hand. (Importance will be attached to good writing.)

3. The Applicant should state (1) his age, (2) the place or places at which he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge in the usual branches, both in English and in Marathi, (4) his knowledge of Sanskrit, (5) his experience as a teacher, (6) his present Situation and Salary, and (7) the lowest Salary he would commence on. Good hardworking men will be promoted as soon as their labours begin to tell on the numbers and attainments of their Pupils.

4. The Applicant should enclose Copies (made by his own hand) of his Testimonials.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 21st December 1866

THE KEBLE MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PROPOSED COLLEGE AT OXFORD, IN MEMORY OF THE AUTHOR OF "THE CHRISTIAN YEAR."

It is proposed to give public and permanent expression to the love and reverence entertained for the Author of "The Christian Year," by building and endowing a College or Hall at Oxford, worthy to take its place among the stately foundations of ancient days, and to call it by his name.

Here young men, whom want of means would otherwise deprive of a University education, may, at a very small cost, be trained as Christian gentlemen, many of them, it is hoped, as Pastors of the Church he so much loved.

The Committee earnestly invite all in India who have been taught, comforted, and strengthened by this sweet Singer of the Church to join in this tribute to his memory

NAMES OF COMMITTEE.

(Those marked * are also Trustees.)

* His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President.

*Earl Nelson.	*Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.
*Earl Beauchamp.	Earl of Devon.
*Lord Richard Cavendish.	Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.
*Bishop of Oxford.	
*Bishop of Salisbury.	Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D.
*Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.	Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D.
*Lord Lyttelton.	Rev. Warden of All Souls, Oxford.
*Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., M.P.	Rev. Professor Mansel.
*Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P.	Prof. Mountague Bernard.
*Rt. Hon. Sir John T. Coleridge.	J. A. Shaw Stewart, Esq.
	John G. Talbot, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer.—J. A. Shaw Stewart, Esq., 13, Queen's Gate (W.), London.

Hon. Secretary.—Henry E. Pellew, Esq., 22, Boltons (S W.), London.

OFFICE—3, WATERLOO PLACE (S.W.), LONDON.

Clergymen and laymen in any part of India, the Colonies, or in foreign countries, who are willing to aid in carrying out the objects of the KEBLE MEMORIAL, are invited to communicate immediately with the Honorary Secretary to arrange plans for collecting and remitting contributions to the fund.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SPREAD OVER FIVE YEARS WITHOUT BECOMING A CLAIM ON THE ESTATE IN CASE OF DEATH, and should be paid to the credit of the Honorary Treasurer, at any of the following Branches of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, or Singapore.

Waterloo Place, S. W., HENRY E. PELLEW,
London. Honorary Secretary.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, next to Chartered Bank of Australia, India, and China, and facing B. & A. Hormusjee's Block. Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE at the premises.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
1st November 1866. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
1st November 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, with immediate entry, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and lately vacated by Messrs R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.—The UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED) are now prepared TO LET LAND in the vicinity of Victoria Bunder, in large or small Lots, as may be required. For terms apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA & COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TO LET, GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	„ 20
CHAMPAGNE..	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—			
	St. Estephe	at Rs. 12	per doz
Do. Do.	St. Julien.........	„ 15.	„
Do. Do.	Pauillac	„ 18	„
Do. Do.	Pontet Canet	„ 25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		„ 18	„
Champagne, Lelegard.........		„ 25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

MESSRS. LECOURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 „ „ Pints „ 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House:—

BURGUNDIES. Rich and persuasive; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chambertin...	Rs. 48 per dozen.
Nuits	„ 36 „
Macon	„ 24 „

The following are already firmly established in public favour:—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.

Forster Traminer	Rs. 33 per dozen.
Rudescheimer	„ 26 „
Hockheimer	„ 26 „
Braunberger Moselle	„ 26 „
CHAMPAGNE.	
Best Dry, a superb beverage ...	„ 38 „
Do. pints...	„ 20 „
SHERRIES.	
Amontillado	„ 36 „
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured,	„ 30 „
Green Seal, golden full bodied ...	„ 28 „
Yellow Seal, a pale Wine of a remarkably fine character ...	„ 24 „
BRANDY.	
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing	„ 33 „
WHISKEY.	
Scotch and Irish	„ 21 „

Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.
Price Lists on application. ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in ærating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT.—Solid, as imported, in jars Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24.

LEIBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT Liquid, prepared by ourselves. A due regard to the quality of the Meat does not permit of any competition in price with other houses, as the quality of the Meat in the Extract can only be distinguished by its effects on the Invalid, and not by the sensible qualities of taste and appearance.

Our preparation in its effects has more than justified the encomiums passed upon the Extract by the great Chemist himself.

In bottles Rs. 3, Rs. 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 32.—Special terms entered into with Hospitals.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Macdougall's preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfectants extant.

The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S. in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of household.

In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential [illegible] as soap is in a bath-room.

The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.

For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as., Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per dozen.

Agents for Western India,
ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..........	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown.........	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints.........	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.........	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.........	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal.........	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal.........	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.........	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.........	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal.........	33
Do. Vino Fino.........	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule.........	15
Do. do. Pints.........	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.........	34
Do. Brand a Crown.........	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts.........	36
Do. Pints.........	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just landed a shipmant (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents and therefore to make a speedy sale offer it at Qts. Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Pts. Rs. 3-8 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay Monthly Accounts.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND, at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.	
„ „	from Native Shopkeepers to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.	
„ POONA	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.	
„ Secunderabad Saugor „ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c..........	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	„ „	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad..............	„ „	Pestonjee Jehangeer & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	„ „	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	„ „	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints;—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, [illegible] only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Herrings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champs de Mars.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 12 noon, Mr. G. B. GLADDING will sell at his Rooms, Rampart Row:—

Some Turkey Red Twist.
300 Pieces Grey Shirtings.

On account of underwriters, landed from steamer *Atlantic*:—

R K B 4, 6, & 8—3 bales Mule Twist.

ALSO,

Superior Russia Leather and Morocco Writing Cases, Key Boxes, &c., and London made Guard and Albert Chains.

3 Cases Fancy Goods, Mathematical Instruments, Ladies' Work Boxes, Cigar Cases, Tool Chests, Ladies' Companions, Porte Monnaies, Looking Glasses, Mirrors, Perfumery, Soap, &c.

G. B. GLADDING.
Bombay, 29th January 1867.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, 2 small size American Kitchen Stoves with fittings complete, a small quantity of Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Chest of Drawers, Press, Couches, Chairs, a few American Chairs, &c. &c., and also Miscellaneous [illegible].

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

ON COMMISSION.

One superior Morocco Leather Gentleman's Travelling Bag beautifully fitted up with every requisite for travellers.

One fine barrel Tranter's Patent Revolver in Mahogany case.

About to be Raffled a magnificent pure Silver China-made Tea Set. Tickets only Rs. 10 each. Only a few numbers remain unfilled. Early application should be made.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th January 1867.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment:—

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, in his Rooms, No. 19, Meadow Street, the Property and Effects of the late surgeon J. Welsh, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, deceased; consisting of Full Dress and Undress Uniforms, Regulation Swords and Belts, Opera Glass, a Pocket case of surgical Instruments, Books, and Wearing Apparel, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Uniform case and Sundries.

ALSO,

By order of the Administrator General:—

The Effects of several deceased Persons, consisting of Brass, and Copper Pots, Wearing Apparel, and Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 29th January 1867. No. 19, Meadow Street.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town or Custom House Bunder, at 4 P. M., one large Boat or "Pudaw" No. 834 of 55 Candies with sail, oars, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—Cash payment immediately on the lot being knocked down.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One very light single Horse Landau with lamps, pole and shafts, with superior blue silk linings, by "Robert Ness," Senior, of Aberdeen.

One new Double seated Miniature Brougham with lamps, pole, &c., by "Robert Ness," Senior, Aberdeen.

One Do. Do. Do. Shigram, with lamps, pole, &c., by "Wilson" of Glasgow.

One Do. Do. Brougham by "Statin."

One Palanquin shaped Office Shigram (in good order.)

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 29th January 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, [illegible]

SALE OF MOST USEFUL MACHINERY AND SUNDRIES.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises of Messrs. A. LAING & SON, at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla, an invoice of Machinery, &c., consisting of the following articles:—

Foot Lathes, 5 feet bed 5-inch centre; 24-inch Circular Saw Benches, with fast and loose driving pullies, not self-acting; Double Multiplying Jewellers' Rollers, 4½ by 2½; Mincing Machines; Hand Dough-making Machines; Sets 18-inch Biscuit Rollers.

A BRICK AND TILE MAKING MACHINE.—Corn Mills; large Boiler Trucks, with wheels and brake complete; 8-inch Hydraulic Press, with malleable iron pillars 4½ by 33 by 3½; 3 feet Ram Ornamental Brackets; Garden Pumps; 5 inch, 3½ inch, 3 inch, and 2½ inch [illegible] Purchase Crab Winches; Pullies; 27 inch, 42 inch, 48 inch, and 60 inch Self-acting Drilling Machines; Platform Cotton Gins, Waggons; Rivets 1½ inch by ½ inch and [illegible] inch by [illegible]; Cup-headed Bolts and nuts; 11 inch, 14 inch, 15 inch, 16 inch, 18 inch by ⅝ inch; 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, 9 inch, 10 inch, 11 inch, 12 inch by ½ inch, [illegible] inch, 4½ inch, 5 inch, 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, 9 inch, [illegible] inch; 3½, 4 inch, 4½ inch, 5 inch, 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, by ½ inch; 3½ inch, 4 inch, 4½ inch, 5 inch, [illegible] inch by [illegible] inch Washers to suit.

Patent Machine Belting 2½ by 3, 3 by 3, 3½ by 4, 4 by 4, 4½ by 4, 5 by 4, 6 by 6.

Also, if not previously sold privately, Cast Iron Piping of the following sizes:—1½ inch, 2 inch, 3 inch, 4 inch, 5 inch, 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, 9 inch, and 12 inch, with T and Elbows to match.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS MOULMAIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd February, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of first class Moulmain Teak Squares, Planks, Boards, Scantlings, &c.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY OIL MILLS.

Unless previously sold by private contract, the undersigned will submit to Public Auction on the premises, On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 P. M., all that valuable piece of land, admeasuring about [illegible] square yards, situated on the Mount Road, together with the very substantial Buildings thereon known as the Bombay Oil Works, which are fitted up with first class Machinery. (Particulars will be found in the Catalogues, [illegible] the rooms of the undersigned) and the two [illegible] Tanks on the premises.

N. B.—The whole will be put up in one lot.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT COLABA, BAZAR GATE STREET, FO[illegible] DEVE ROAD, MATHERAN, POONAH, AND [illegible] BOOR.

Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Assignees of the Estates of NARRANDASS an insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees.

N. B.—For full particulars see *Bombay Gazette* of the 25th instant.

Bombay, 29th January 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES [illegible], at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, [illegible]. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clement's [illegible] bard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. B. AND W. G[illegible] Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. T[illegible] & Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.